



An emaciated refugee comforts his daughter at the Wad Sharife camp in southern Sudan. The skin on the child's head is her only clothing. Picture by Wendy Wallace

## Relief effort swamped by exodus

THE EXODUS of refugees from Ethiopia into eastern Sudan, now running at the rate of several hundred men, women and children every day, has created "the biggest disaster area in Africa," according to the London office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Reports from Sudan yesterday said that at the Wad Sharife reception centre there have been up to 50 deaths a day from famine or disease, and Swiss Red Cross officials were stated to be "in despair."

Mr Stephen Sinclair-Lockit, UNHCR's information officer, said last night: "Ethiopia has been like an abscess, and it is now emptying itself into the Sudan."

There was an immediate need for the distribution of cooking oil, powdered milk and other staple foods, he said. The land bridge carrying freight from Western Europe to Kassala had so far provided tents, blankets, water carrying and storage equipment, as well as high protein food and medical supplies.

UNHCR estimates that about 200,000 Ethiopians have crossed the frontier in the past year, joining about 500,000 already in Sudan. It was impossible to differentiate between those moving solely in search of food and those who were running away from Ethiopia's internal war.

In Geneva, the UNHCR confirmed yesterday that the Sudanese Government had approached the office to help to resettle Jewish Falasha refugees who fled to Sudan from Ethiopia. A spokesman said that the UNHCR was willing to help "if another Government accepts them," opening the way for transfer of the remaining Falashas to Israel.

President Numeiri of Sudan has reportedly agreed to allow the transfer to continue under the auspices of the United States or the UNHCR.

In Wad Sharife, meanwhile, a nine-man Swiss team, the only permanent relief workers on the site, are unequal to the task even of providing basic medical care for the thousands of refugees from the Ethiopian drought and war. As the Swiss struggle to cope it is reported that another 300,000 refugees are on their way across the border. David Hirst, page 19.

## Tough Government stance as talks about talks fizzle out

# Thatcher puts a damper on pit peace hope

By Keith Harper  
Labour Editor

The Government and the National Coal Board last night committed the miners' strike to run on for some time yet as they dismissed yesterday's tentative talks between board officials and Mr Peter Heathfield, the NUM's general secretary, as a waste of time.

Talks took place as a further 1,847 miners returned to work for the first time, the highest daily total this year, bringing the total figure in 1985 so far to around 7,700.

Encouraged by the groundswell of returners, the Government made it clear that it was only interested in talking with the NUM once more than half the miners were back at work.

NCB and NUM officials were last night trying to gauge from these Downing Street signals whether the Government was engaged in a softening up process.

Yesterday's brief period of optimism came when Mr Ned Smith, the NCB's director of industrial relations, met Mr Heathfield in London to discuss the dispute. It was the first time informal contacts had been established between the NCB and the union since both sides met across the table at the conciliation service, ACT, at the end of October.

Mr Heathfield's purpose was to try to arrange preliminary talks, but within an hour of the meeting Downing Street had placed a heavy damper on such prospects an indication of how closely the NCB and the Government are maintaining links.

Mr Smith, who is due to

take early retirement from the board next week, appeared to have been responsible for arranging yesterday's meeting. But it was suggested from Hobart House, the NCB's headquarters last night that in some part he had been acting on his own initiative. This was indirectly confirmed after the meeting had concluded when Mr Michael Eaton, the Board's

chief spokesman said: "Nothing following today's talks brings direct negotiations nearer."

Mr Heathfield then joined his colleagues, Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, and Mr Mick McGahey, the NUM's vice-president, in talks with TUC leaders at Congress House. He stressed that it had been on the initiative of the Coal Board that he had met Mr Smith yesterday. "I was invited by the NCB to discuss

certain aspects of the dispute," he said.

During last night's long session with the TUC the NUM leaders brought Mr Norman Willis, the TUC's general secretary, up to date on the progress of the strike since their last meeting before Christmas. Mr Scargill explained that the NUM's full executive was prepared to meet the NCB for talks on the dispute. He also briefed Mr Willis on the position of the breakaway movement within the NUM, led by Nottinghamshire, which threatens to engulf South Derbyshire and Leicestershire.

The TUC leaders made it plain to Mr Scargill that it would serve the interests of the union and the Labour movement best if the strike was resolved quickly. Mr Scargill argued, however, that the Government and the NCB were standing fast on their position that management had the ultimate right to decide if pits should be closed on economic grounds, and that if the NUM did not concede this point there was no opportunity for a deal.

As he left last night's meeting, Mr Scargill made it clear that the union was still prepared to enter negotiations "without any preconditions." He hoped that the Coal Board would respond in a similar manner and that there would be a resumption of talks between the two sides.

Mr Scargill explained that the outcome of Mr Heathfield's meeting with Mr Smith would be reported to the full NUM executive in Sheffield on Thursday and Mr Smith had promised to report back as

## Austin Rover files for strike damages

By Patrick Wintour,  
Labour Staff

AUSTIN Rover is seeking damages against the eight unions involved in last year's abortive two-week pay strike. The strike led to lost production worth £150 million at showroom prices, although the company's loss because of the strike will have been substantially lower.

The damages claim, the first sought by a publicly-owned company, is being brought under the Trade Union Act 1984 which removes civil immunity from a union if a strike is called without a secret ballot. The Austin Rover strike was called after a show of hands.

Austin Rover said last night: "We made it abundantly clear at the beginning of the strike in November that if a strike was called without a secret ballot, we would see the process through. The unions have only themselves to blame."

Within days of the strike starting last year, the company won injunctions against six of the eight unions on the joint negotiating committee. The electricians' union and the engineering union avoided injunctions by repudiating the strike and asking members to return to work. Five of the other six unions appeared in court later during the strike and in one form or another, disowned it. The Transport and General Workers' Union refused to appear in court or withdraw official backing from the strike and was fined £200,000 for contempt of court. Austin Rover declined to initiate proceedings which could have led to the sequestration of the union's assets.

Under the act, unions with between 5,000 and 25,000 members cannot be sued for more than £50,000, unions with more than 25,000 members face a maximum claim of £125,000 and unions with more than 100,000 members cannot be sued for more than £250,000.

In theory, the electricians, the engineers, the GMBTU, the TGWU, the Builders' Union and the Technicians' Union could all face damages claims of £250,000. The other two unions involved, the pattern makers and the metal mechanics, would not face damages claims of more than £50,000.

Under the legal procedure

Turn to back page, col. 5

## M1 pile-up as thaw sets in

By Susan Tibbitt

A woman was killed and 14 people injured when 27 vehicles piled up on the M1 in Northamptonshire yesterday.

Visibility was poor after an electrical storm started a fire in a heavy goods vehicle on the hard shoulder. "Smoke suddenly billowed across the car, roadway like a thick smog," police said.

The southbound carriageway was closed for most of the day as emergency workers freed the injured and cleared the debris.

The dead woman was Miss Elaine Kenny, aged 19, of Nettle Road, Rugby. Six patients were detained in hospitals in Northampton and Rugby last night, one was said to be poorly.

There was flooding in the south and west of England and Wales yesterday as blizzards and heavy rain swelled rivers. Some roads in the west country, Sussex, Kent were two or three feet under water.

At Brockenhurst, Hampshire, a road bridge collapsed and a railway bridge subsided, stopping trains between Southampton and Bournemouth.

Drifts in Hereford and Somerset kept drivers unable to cope with the thaw and heavy rain. Canterbury council was preparing sandbags.

Several roads were impassable in East Devon and around Dartmoor, but the level of most rivers was subsiding by the afternoon.

Picture, page 4

## Chill wind blows as Reagan takes oath

From Alex Brummer  
in Washington

In a scene reminiscent of the informal tableau of America's founding fathers gathered in Philadelphia, President Reagan yesterday delivered a hopeful inaugural address in the ornate rotunda of the Capitol which dwelled on the themes of prosperity, and peace.

The 72-year-old President, the oldest man to take the oath of office, was chased inside the Capitol for America's 60th inaugural celebration by a ferocious Arctic wind which transformed Washington into an early Siberian wasteland.

With his family, members of Congress, advisers, and a few hundred supporters gathered around him, Mr Reagan read directly from the printed page of his script in a low-key, modulated fashion, more like a parliamentarian delivering an address during a debate than a president seeking to uplift a nation.

Outside, the formal banks of seats on the west steps of the Capitol and the vast stands for broadcasters remained empty as gusts of wind-scattered snowflakes in clouds made luminous by the bright sunshine.

In his short, thematic address, Mr Reagan strongly questioned the doctrine of mutual assured destruction, which has been at the centre of Nato's defence strategy for more than 30 years. He asked the people watching on television: "Is there either logic or morality in believing that on one side threatens to kill tens

of millions of our people, our only recourse is to threaten to kill tens of millions of theirs?"

Mr Reagan, dressed informally in a dark suit and red, white, and blue striped tie, argued that the Star Wars defensive system he has ordered be developed could change all this. Such a defensive shield, he said, would not kill people, but destroy weapons; it would not militarise space, but help demilitarise the arsenals of the earth. It would render nuclear weapons obsolete.

"We meet with the Soviets hoping that we can agree on a formula for ridding the world of the threat of nuclear destruction," he said, speaking like the true believer he is in the strategic defence initiative. But his willingness to abandon unilaterally the doctrine which has kept the peace for so many years is certain to be a cause for disquiet within the Atlantic Alliance.

Evoking the optimistic and patriotic mood of his first term, Mr Reagan told those gathered around him: "In this blessed land, there is always a better tomorrow. We are creating a new America, a rising nation once again vibrant, robust and alive."

But he acknowledged that there were several mountains which had to be climbed, many in the very building in which he stood. This would require the nation to come together, "not as Democrats or Republicans, but as Americans united in this common cause."

Turn to back page, col. 2

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Agent left India

THE INDIAN government said yesterday that an agent of a foreign power — apparently meaning France — left the country after the discovery of a spy ring. Report page 7; Indian files, page 19.

### Warm-hearted

THE GOVERNMENT has extended cash help for people on supplementary benefit whose fuel bills are rising because of the cold weather. Page 4.

### New party

A GROUP of socialists has launched an addition to the plethora of Ulster political parties — the Labour Party of Northern Ireland. Page 3.



"I'm just nipping down to the Defence Ministry for a take-away."

### Acorn falls

ACORN, the Cambridge home computer firm, saw its share price fall yesterday and announces plans today to go into liquidation. Page 22.

### Black demand

BLACK Labour Party activists have stirred up a hornets nest by suggesting that MPs with fat majorities should make way for black candidates. Page 19.

### Market moves

FOUND up 0.0030 to \$1.1253; FT index down 0.5 to 1003.9; Dow Jones up 34.01 to 1261.57. Markets, page 22.

## Return to work builds up

By John Ardill,  
Labour Correspondent

Another 1,874 members of the National Union of Mineworkers abandoned the strike yesterday, bringing the total membership back on strike to more than 76,000, the National Coal Board said.

The figure for the day and afternoon shifts was the second highest recorded, and reflects a continuing growth of momentum in the back to work movement after the Christmas holiday. Yesterday's figure compares with 1,330 last Monday, 1,203 on January 7, and the record of 2,190 on November 19. On past experience it is expected that half the NUM membership of 187,700 could

be back at work within a month.

The NUM continues to dispute the figures, and in a special edition of its journal, The Miner, says the numbers have not been "blatantly falsified."

According to the NUM, the "not on strike" figure includes thousands absent through illness or other reasons.

The highest back to work figure yesterday was in the North-east, where the NUM president, Mr Arthur Scargill, addressed miners' meetings over the weekend. The NCB said that 665 had gone back to work for the first time there. The NUM branch secretary at

Aslington, Mr John Smith, said he doubted the figures, and accused the board of sending fleets of buses, some of them empty, into collieries to break the morale of pickets.

In Yorkshire the NCB claimed 589 new faces, including 158 at Kiveton Park colliery, some of whom had been picketing the pit. A spokesman said they brought the total number working at the pit to 1,000.

NUM branch president Mr George Smith said the return was a "dribble" compared with the number of strikers.

The Denby Grange pit near Barnsley began coal production yesterday bringing the total of producing pits to 73.

## DPP denial over jury vetting

By Richard Norton-Taylor

The Director of Public Prosecutions denied last night that he had requested that the jury to try Mr Clive Ponting should be vetted.

The denial, by a spokesman for the DPP's office, will cause controversy, since in 1980 the Attorney-General, Sir Michael Havers, told the Commons that he would only authorise jury vetting "following a recommendation by the DPP."

Mr Michael also said then that Special Branch checks on potential members of the jury would be authorised "only when national security is involved and it is expected that the court will be asked to sit in camera."

At the Ponting committal hearings on October 9 prosecution counsel stated: "There is no suggestion that the material disclosed (by Ponting) in fact damaged national security."

Special Branch officers yesterday began the vetting procedure for the Ponting trial, which starts at the Old Bailey next Monday.

Last week prosecution lawyers successfully applied for at least part of the trial to be heard in camera so that the jury could be vetted.

They made the request after the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, said that the full version of a top secret report on the sinking of the General Belgrano in 1982 should be submitted as evidence, rather than an edited version that had been prepared.

## Lester Piggott to retire

Lester Piggott, 11-times champion jockey, is to retire but the details have yet to be finalised. Piggott's agent, Mike Watt said: "While the intention to retire in the foreseeable future is confirmed, no firm date has been set. There are potential riding commitments after the coming flat season ends on November 9, and will ride at Bay Meadows, San Francisco on Saturday."

Piggott, who will be 50 in November, is currently on a working holiday in Los Angeles and will ride at Bay Meadows on Saturday.

Frank Keating, page 25

## INSIDE

Arts, reviews	9
Business & Finance	20-22
Crosswords	27, 28
Education Guardian	11-18, 22, 23
Guardian Women	8
Home News	2-4, 28
Letters	10
Overseas News	6, 7
Politics	4
Sports News	24, 25
TV & RADIO	26
ENTERTAINMENTS	26
PERSONAL	27

WE are sorry that a disagreement involving NGA composing impeded distribution of the Guardian in some early editions yesterday.

## The weather

SCATTERED showers. Details, back page.

THE GUARDIAN IN EUROPE	
Austria	2s 6d
Belgium	8.50 fr
Denmark	8.50 kr
France	7.00 fr
Germany	3.50 dm
Holland	3.25 gld
Italy	1,800 lire
Japan	250 yen
Spain	170 pts
Switzerland	1.80 fr
Sweden	2.50 kr

## Why Are You Shamed By Your Mistakes In English?

A WORLD-FAMOUS educational publisher reports that there is a simple technique for acquiring a swift mastery of good English.

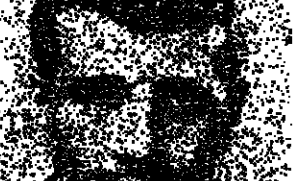
It can double your powers of self-expression. It can pay you real dividends in business and social advancement, and give you added poise, self-confidence, and personal effectiveness.

The details of this method are described in his fascinating book, "Good English - the Language of Success," sent free on request.

Respect

According to this educationalist, many people do not realise how much they could influence others simply by speaking and writing with greater power, authority, and precision. Whether you are presenting a report, training a child, fighting for a cause, making a sale, writing an essay, or asking for a rise... your success depends upon the words you use.

Now the right words are yours to command! A unique, new system of self-instruction speedily gives you a thorough grounding in every aspect of effective English - grammar,



Shamed By Your English?

vocabulary, reading, writing and speaking.

Never again need you fear those embarrassing mistakes. You can quickly and easily be shown how to ensure that your speech and writing will be crisp, clear, correct. You can enormously increase your vocabulary, speed up your reading, enhance your powers of conversation.

What's more, you'll command the respect of people who matter. You will use English accurately, impressively, incisively - to cut through every barrier to social, academic, or business success.

## Free

To acquaint all readers of The Guardian with this easy-to-follow method for developing mastery of English, we, the publishers, have printed full details in a fascinating book, "Good English - the Language of Success," sent free on request. No obligation. Simply fill in and return the coupon on Page 6 (no need even to stamp your envelope), or write to Practical English Programme (Dept. MGE6), FREEPOST 38, London W1E 6QZ.

## Cot death errors listed

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

Parents are exonerated from any suggestion that they might be responsible for cot deaths in a research report released by the Department of Health yesterday.

However, the report finds that 64 per cent of doctors called to investigate sudden childhood illnesses failed to take appropriate action. The problem was compounded in a quarter of the cases by delayed diagnosis and wrong treatment given by hospitals.

The research, which was funded by the Department of Health, examined 985 infant deaths - 30 per cent recorded as sudden - between 1976 and 1979 in 12 health authorities.

It found that up to 25 per cent of sudden infant deaths could be explained if a full post-mortem examination was carried out.

The report, by Professor John Knowlton, of Sheffield University Medical Care Research Unit, recommends

that a high priority should be given to training parents and doctors to look after sick babies and children.

It says that in 34 per cent of cases of infants with some terminal illness families acted inappropriately, by failure or delay in seeking help, or by not recognising that the child was seriously ill. Some of the infants had been long, or in the care of inexperienced persons.

The report also says that GPs were consulted about fewer than half the infants who had symptoms before death, and were thought to have acted inappropriately in 64 per cent of these, by poor communication with the parents, failing to follow up, inappropriate treatment, or not admitting the baby to hospital.

There was also inappropriate treatment or delay in diagnosis in 26 per cent of cases of those admitted to hospital because of acute illness.

The research notes that a

higher proportion of mothers whose infants died were ex-smokers and did not breast-feed their babies.

The report also says that poor housing conditions can be a factor, and warns: "Post-natal deaths cannot be prevented by improved health services alone - unfavourable social and environmental circumstances need attention by other agencies."

The use of the term "cot death" and "sudden unexpected death" on death certificates is also criticised as often inadequate, or in conflict with the clinical and pathological findings. The terms tended to exaggerate the frequency of sudden unexpected death, the report says.

Mr John Patten, the junior health minister, yesterday said that the report had important implications. He would organise a conference for the health care professions, pathologists, coroners, researchers and health educators to discuss



## Prospect of NUT accord with Joseph

By Andrew Moncur

Union hostility to Sir Keith Joseph's scheme to impose a system of appraisal on teachers gave way to dialogue and the prospect of agreement — yesterday.

Leaders of the National Union of Teachers met the education secretary and emerged speaking of a major step forward, of finding common ground, and of Sir Keith's sympathy and sincerity. An NUT proposal that there should be talks about wider issues was accepted. And the Department of Education and Science will now attempt to bring other teaching unions and the local authority associations into the discussions.

There was considerable agreement on the value of a system of appraisal to support the professional development of teachers and the most effective management of the teacher force. The two sides said in an agreed statement.

The meeting was requested by the NUT after Sir Keith gave notice in November that he was prepared to legislate to introduce an appraisal system unless employers and teaching unions agreed their own scheme.

The NUT stressed yesterday that it had never opposed the removal of teachers who were irredeemably incompetent. But authorities already had power to seek their dismissal. It favoured instead a jointly-agreed system which would concentrate on being of benefit to teachers. On this point the union side found itself broadly in agreement with Sir Keith.

"If he is sincere, and I believe he is, then he really stands four-square with the teachers," said Mr Doug McAvoy, deputy general secretary of the NUT.

The meeting did not deal with the issue of linking any system of appraisal to improvements in teachers' pay. It is now clear that Sir Keith is by no means committed to the idea.

In an interview with Professor Ted Wragg of Exeter University, to be broadcast tonight on the Radio 4 programme, *Crisis in Education*, he appears to distance himself from the local authority employers who have put forward a package linking merit payments to appraisal.

"It may be there is an option and I shall be interested to hear arguments about that. You realise that although the Government has encouraged the idea of appraisal, the particular proposals put forward are those of the employers and not those particularly of the Government."

But it may well be that a system detached from pay might make sense — I am open to argument about that," Sir Keith says.

Scottish teachers last night stepped up their campaign for an independent pay review. The Educational Institute of Scotland, the country's biggest teaching union, said its members would not carry out any filling and some other duties for certificate exams.

The union said this would cause "inconvenience or even chaos" for exam administrators, but said there should be no permanent effects for pupils.

The union said this would cause "inconvenience or even chaos" for exam administrators, but said there should be no permanent effects for pupils.

## Exam boards bow to the calculating child

By Andrew Moncur, Education Staff

THE RISE of the pocket calculator in school exam rooms, and the decline of well-chambered log tables, is identified as a sign — or possibly a sign — of the times in a survey published today.

It shows that virtually all examination boards now permit candidates to use calculators in at least some of their mathematics papers. And half of them positively require pupils to be all keyed-up, in the electronic sense, before sitting certain exams.

A problem for the exam-

ing bodies seems to be that certain calculators are too clever by half. Some have expressed concern about models which have a better memory than the owner's, and others are baring calculators capable of solving problems prepared in advance.

The problem from mathematics teachers' point of view is that the examination boards have not accepted calculator-aided candidates swiftly enough. The Mathematical Association, which carried out the survey, wants to go further and faster.

Learning the mysteries of long division and multiplica-

tion will not number among the tasks facing primary school children if the maths teachers have their way.

Instead, they will also work with calculators, which are already being used by some infant pupils from the age of six — when they can be dragged away from the school computer, that is.

Miss Margaret Eastwood, who chairs the association's sub-committee which have investigated calculator use in examinations and their place in primary schools, is convinced that they are a useful addition to the pupil's school kit.

They remove a great deal

of the drudgery of mathematics which can obscure the relatively pleasurable business of problem-solving.

"You used to get terribly bogged down with all the number work and lose sight of what the problem was all about," she said yesterday.

The survey was prompted by the 1982 Cockcroft report on mathematics teaching which said that examination boards should work on the assumption that all candidates would have access to a calculator by 1985. That point has not yet been reached, the survey shows.

Most GCE and CSE boards still prohibit use of calcu-

lators in some papers. But by next year they will be permitted, or required, in the majority of maths exams.

The densely-packed log tables which have accompanied generations of pupils to the exam room are in decline. The Yorkshire and Humberside board for instance, will cease to see that they are supplied from next year.

Miss Eastwood's working party is turning its attention to devising new approaches to examination questions for pupils aged 16-plus, based on the assumption that all candidates will have a calculator.

Miss Eastwood, a lecturer

at Manchester Polytechnic, is not at all sure that the superior, pre-programmed calculators are such a bad thing.

"One argument is that if people know how to use a calculator, and not a programme then they ought to be able to use it in an exam," she said. "Up to O-level, I don't think it would help them at all."

After that, when pupils have to deal with such abstract problems as calculating the area under a curve, a calculator's memory could be put to use.

Some examiners have rumoured that they insist on candidates showing all their calculations.

## Stop-go excavation for a seam of definition

NUM general secretary Peter Heathfield yesterday met Ned Smith, NCB industrial relations director, to see if there was any basis for reopening negotiations on the pit strike. Patrick Wintour considers the prospects for a negotiated settlement to the dispute which has now lasted nearly 11 months.

THROUGHOUT the talks held between the National Coal Board and the miners' union, three issues have been in dispute — the current status of the board's March 6 proposals, the future of threatened collieries, and the definition of a colliery deemed to be "exhausted".

As yet, the two sides have not found a mutually satisfactory form of words to cover any of these issues. The board's position is that it has conceded as much as it can and no useful purpose will be served in reopening talks given the acceleration in the return to work. The NUM believes that it has made concessions and that it might yet be possible to find a formula which could satisfy both sides. A review of past negotiations shows that each side can adduce evidence to support its claim.

It was by mid-July that possible peace proposals were beginning to take coherent written shape. On July 12, the board tabled its proposals, which opened with the paragraph: "On March 6, the NCB put forward proposals designed to influence the prospects of the industry and to equate production with market requirements."

On March 6, the NCB put forward proposals designed to influence the prospects of the industry and to equate production with market requirements. On July 12, the board tabled its proposals, which opened with the paragraph: "On March 6, the NCB put forward proposals designed to influence the prospects of the industry and to equate production with market requirements."

posals for the industry and revise the objectives for the individual areas."

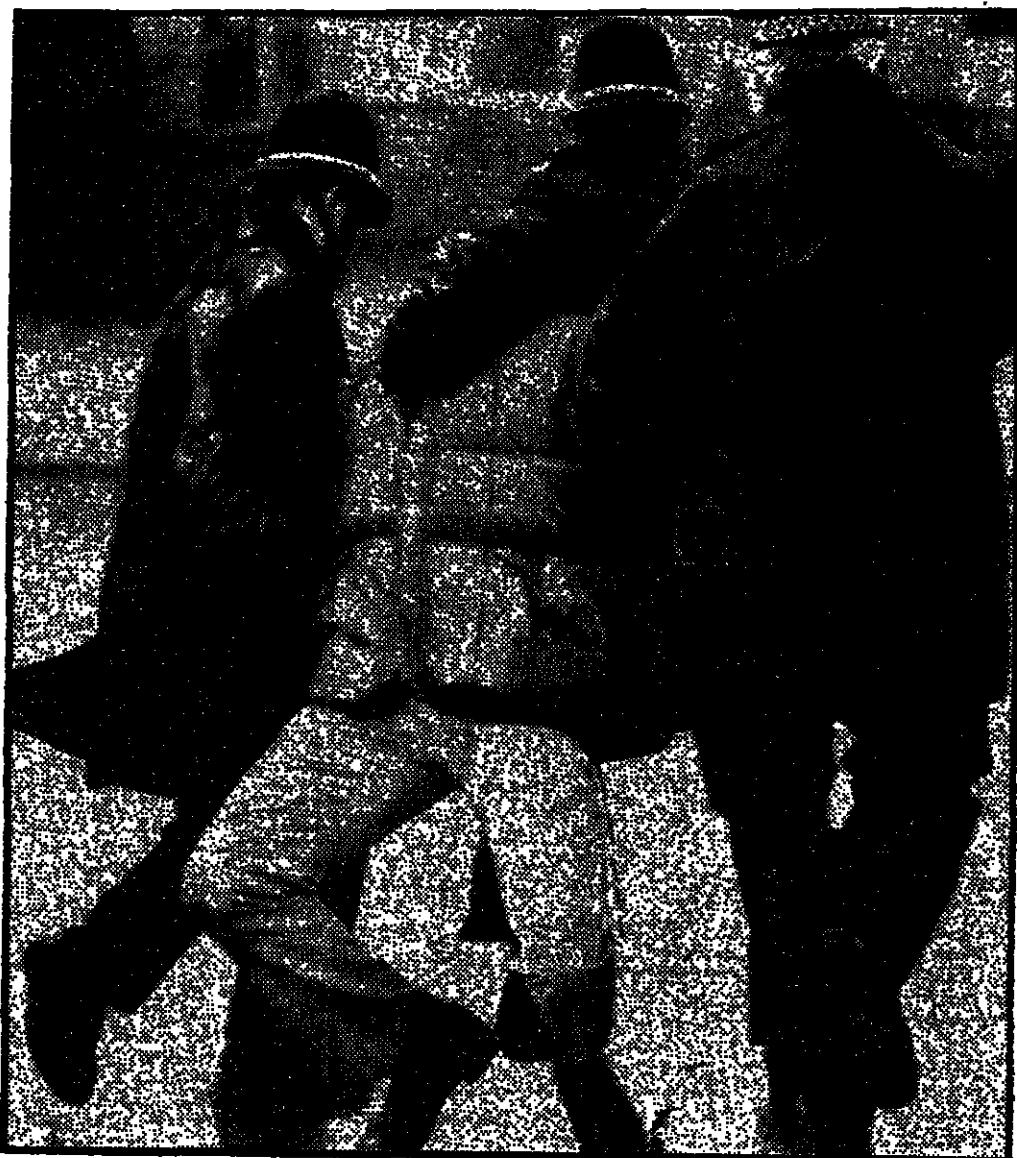
The NUM alternative read: "In the light of the changed circumstances, the board will withdraw the proposals and re-examine objectives for the industry in line with Plan For Coal."

On the five collieries, the NCB said they will continue in operation. Any future decision relating to these (and other collieries) will be dealt with in accordance with the guidelines under section 3 below.

The NUM's view of the five pits was markedly different. It said that the five "pits would continue in operation in line with the NUM's submissions. Any future decisions relating to other collieries will be dealt with in accordance with guidelines under section 3 below."

In section 3, the NCB said that pits which could not be "beneficially developed" could be closed, or pits could be closed if their continuation would not represent a "reasonable use of human and financial resources." The NUM rejected this.

During September the conciliation service Acas, with the help of the TUC, crept closer towards an involvement in the negotiations. After the \$2.5 per cent vote in favour of strike action by the deputies' union Nacods, Acas believed that the time was ripe for new talks and



ARRESTING MOMENT: Four people, including a NUM branch official, were arrested during a march to the pit gates at Hatfield main colliery, near Doncaster, yesterday. About 700 strikers, wives and children took part. Picture by Don McPhee

brought the sides together. A number of different proposals were put at four days of talks at Acas which ended in failure on October 15. At the talks, Acas said it put forward only one proposal of its own.

The key passage in the Acas proposal read that any colliery not covered by earlier clauses dealing with exhaustion of reserves or geological difficulties "may be brought forward by either party for discussion and investigation in line with the principles of the Plan For Coal under the colliery

review procedure. The review procedure will be amended to include as a final stage an independent review body whose function will be to consider a reference from any one of the parties to the procedure on any closure matter about which there is disagreement. Full weight will be given to the advice of this independent body."

The NUM, however, stuck to its insistence that the future of collieries must be considered in line with Plan For Coal, rather than the principles of the plan.

In further separate talks with Nacods the board extended the role of the independent review body so that it need not consider just pit closure issues, but also investment issues. On the five pits, the NCB told Nacods that they would "remain open to be considered in common with all other pits under the modified Colliery Review Procedure."

Describing this modified and extended review procedure, the board wrote that its five-yearly production plans "would reflect both

production and market opportunities." The NUM responded to this phrase by saying in a general commentary on the Nacods proposals, "the reference to the market and to production opportunities in the board document are a clear departure from Plan For Coal." As such they were unacceptable.

On the March 6 proposals, the board told Nacods: "The proposals will be completely reconsidered with all the unions in the light of the loss of output which has occurred as a result of the dispute and the changes in the market, arising also from the circumstances of the dispute. The board will consider the proposals for the industry and revise the objectives for the individual areas. A new set of objectives will be prepared for each area to take account of the possibilities available at the time the dispute ends."

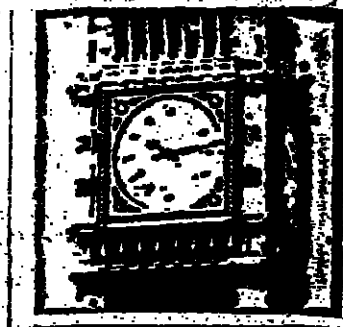
On October 24, the Nacods executive accepted this formula, which the Government and the NCB insisted represented their final offer. The NUM was then left isolated but nevertheless at talks at Acas on October 31 made strenuous efforts to find a settlement.

At the October 31 talks the NUM shifted ground somewhat on the increasingly academic question of the March 6 proposals. Instead of the NCB agreeing to "withdraw the proposals, the NUM wanted the board to agree that "it should not proceed with the proposals." The NCB argued, however, that the March 6 proposals also contained investment plans which had been implemented and therefore it would not be possible to say that the proposals would not be proceeded with.

On the thorny question of whether pit closures should be in line with the Plan For Coal or the principles of the Plan For Coal, the NUM suggested that it would accept the phrase "in line with the broad strategy of the Plan For Coal."

Mr Scargill has never admitted in public that the NUM accepted the phrase "broad strategy" and indeed during an on TVC television at the weekend refused under repeated questioning to reveal the phrase.

At all events, the NCB rejected the formulation, abandoned the talks and for the past 10 weeks has been attempting to cajole miners back to work.



David McKie

## Rhoda's an oddly elusive Rhino

JUST who is Rhoda the Rhino? This is the question tormenting MPs after the shadow Foreign Secretary, Denis Healey, compared the Prime Minister to her during a characteristically rambling assault on the Government in the Commons yesterday.

Mr Healey was supposed to be speaking on the second reading of the House of Commons Bill and at some points actually did so. Indeed, at one stage he even uttered Heffresque threats that further proceedings might be "a waste of time" and "prolonged" unless the foreign secretary saw the sense of his complaints about the limitations of Orders in Council.

The bill's main offence, in Mr Healey's eyes, is the powers it gives the Government to bring in constitutional change, even to create a new category of citizenship through a procedure which rules out all chance of amendment.

If he knew what was good for him, apparently the Foreign Secretary would at least have to consult the House of Commons before the Order would be presented to the House in such a way that adequate consultations could take place here and in Hong Kong before it became frozen in its final form.

Hardly enough, you might think, to sustain more than half an hour's onslaught, but Denis was not going to be deterred by niceties like that. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the

Parliament, page 4

butt of so many lovingly-fashioned insults over the years, came in for further punishment. This bill, said Mr Healey, in a sense brought down the curtain on a chapter in our history that began with the Opium Wars and there could be no more appropriate than this Foreign Secretary to terminate such an episode.

Mostly though, it was the Prime Minister he wanted to knock about a bit. Mr Healey had a habit of employing the lowest and most brutal tactics of all: praising the Foreign Office. "What nobility," he mistily declaimed, "I perceive in the patient merit of these public servants!" How often they had saved Mrs Thatcher from herself, that debt we all owe them, and none more than the Foreign Secretary and she whom he served.

What a contrast, too, between Mrs Thatcher's first Far Eastern tour and her second! Here was the most conspicuous U-turn in a politician who had now accomplished so many that she was becoming the embodiment of Mao's doctrine of permanent revolution. Not only had she initially "almost" scuppered any serious hopes that the Hong Kong Stock Exchange was only now recovering. On her second visit, she had gone down better in China, but in Hong Kong itself she had outdone even Mr Healey (whom in many ways she so clearly resembled) by her chilly insensitivity.

He asked for Sir Geoffrey's assurance that he would never again allow the Prime Minister to "go on banging about like Rhoda the Rhino in her arrogant incompetence on issues she simply did not understand, if he did so — Mr Healey added, bemusingly, "I would certainly have plenty of support in the Cabinet: not least from his successor as Chancellor after the 'hair-raising irresponsibility' of Number 10 over the pound last week."

But who is Rhoda the Rhino? Roland Rat is familiar enough at Westminster, and no doubt some stages still remember Roy and Ragsie Rabbit from their yellow Rupert books. But is Rhoda the Rhino some much loved figure from the books of Dennis Ewing, the Yorkshire politician who was Yorkshire largely forgotten? Or did he simply make her up?

Sir Keith Joseph had the Rhoda in much the same trouble when he treated it to some childhood reminiscences in winding up a local government debate before Christmas. "One of the books I remember," he told them, "had the peculiar title of 'gobbo Bobbo' or 'The One-eyed Griffin'. It was a curious mixture of the history of London manuscripts with a distasteful mixture of the LCC. There was a witch in it called 'Bordibus Skimbuns'. A voice from the Labour benches: 'But she's not here tonight.'"

## Action on benefit cuts 'relevant to all strikes'

By Penny Chorlton

A STRIKING Nottinghamshire miner yesterday took the Government to the High Court, accusing it of acting unlawfully in cutting supplementary benefit payment to strikers' families.

Mr Nicholas Bland, of Retford, Nottinghamshire, was joined by the TUC and the National Union of Mineworkers in his attempt to have the deductions outlawed. Mr Frederic Reynolds, QC, counsel for Mr Bland and the TUC, told the court that the implications of the case were "very considerable."

Mr Bland, in common with all other striking miners — has been having £15 a week deducted from his family's supplementary benefit.

Mr Reynolds told Lord Justice May, sitting with Mr Justice Taylor, that if the Government lost the case, a substantial sum of money would be owed to the strikers' families.

He said the case turned on two pieces of legislation, the 1976 Supplementary Benefits Act and the 1980 Social Security Act (No 2). He would seek to show that the former act had made an exception of married and cohabiting couples and that the



Nicholas Bland: seeking to declare deductions unlawful

Government sought to block the High Court hearing of Mr Bland's case on a legal technicality. Mr John Law, counsel for the chief adjudication officer of the DHSS argued that judicial review was an inappropriate method of dealing with the case.

Mr Bland should have taken his case through the "statutory appeal route" to the Supplementary Benefits Commission.

The case continues today.

## Breakaway organiser rebuffed

By Patrick Wintour

ONE of the leaders of the Nottinghamshire miners' breakaway group, Mr Colin Clarke, has been rebuffed by his union branch at Eya Hill colliery which has voted to invite the miners' president, Mr Arthur Scargill, to speak on the national union's dispute with the Nottinghamshire area.

Mr Clarke is pit delegate to the area union council and president of the National Working Miners Committee, which has masterminded many of the legal actions against the NUM. He argued against inviting Mr Scargill and walked out in protest at the decision.

Mr Dene Braidley, a striking miner at the colliery, said the decision to invite Mr Scargill stemmed from dissatisfaction among branch members about the way some officers "were bulldozing through a breakaway, without giving members information or a vote."

A branch meeting of Cotgrave miners in South Nottinghamshire has voted 90-81 not to make available any of the branch's £15,000 hardship fund to striking miners.

## Votes bill wrangle may reduce election deposit

By Colin Brown, Political Staff

Government and opposition whips were last night locked in negotiations over the contents of the Representation of the People Bill.

The Government was flatly refusing to back down over its proposal to extend the vote to British citizens living abroad and those away on holiday.

It is understood that ministers are prepared to compromise on their proposal that the election deposit should be raised from £150 to £1,000, but will proceed next week.

## Tory county proposes 8.6pc rate increase

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

The 1985 council budget season opened yesterday when the Tory-controlled county of North Yorkshire recommended a rate rise of almost double the present rate of inflation.

The council leader, Mr John Clout, explained that more than half the 8.6 per cent increase will be due to cuts in central government grant.

Similar grant problems are

expected to afflict other loyal Conservative shire counties. Mr Clout said this would rate increases over the next few weeks in spite of the fact that they will be going to the polls in May for the four-yearly county elections.

North Yorkshire is to trim its original spending plans by Mr Clout said this would be done by making £3.5 million of economies on committee budgets and £10.5 million worth of "creative accountancy."

## Cash fear for World Service

By Dennis Barker

A split is developing in the Government and the BBC over the financing of the BBC External Services.

At present the services are funded by the Foreign Office at a cost of £77 million a year. A joint BBC-Foreign Office inquiry is expected to suggest that the service should be financed on a longer-term basis, instead of from year to year.

The services have been given one per cent less than they wanted for next year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has also refused a request by the BBC for £700,000 to compensate it in non-stereos areas for the weakness of the pound.

However, some of the External Service broadcasters fear that a long-term guarantee of funds which would improve planning could also provoke a Treasury or Foreign Office demand for a greater say in the running of the service.

## Complaint over BBC rejected

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission has rejected a complaint that the Scottish Nationalist MP Mrs Winifred Ewing was unfairly treated at a political opponent in a live broadcast direct from the Scottish Parliament in Perth last May.

The complaint was the first relating to a programme in which the broadcasters — BBC Scotland — had no control over what was being said, as the conference proceeded. It was lodged by Mrs Ewing's husband, Mr Stewart Ewing, after Mr David Webster, the Conservative candidate for Mrs Ewing's Highlands and Islands constituency in last year's Euro-elections, had used the conference platform to accuse her of poor attendance at a European parliamentary committee.

## Tory MP calls two-class caning bill a 'nonsense'

By Andrew Moncur, Education Staff

CONSERVATIVE backbenchers are likely to voice strong criticism of Government's corporal punishment bill — which would divide children into those who may be caned and those who may not — when it gets its second reading today.

Mr Harry Greenwood, MP for Ealing North and deputy chairman of the Tory backbench education committee, described the proposal yesterday as "a nonsense".

Punishment Bill is designed to enable parents to exempt their children from the risk of being beaten at school. It obliges schools to keep registers of all children who are liable to the rod.

The Government has been compelled to take action because of a judgment by the European Court of Human Rights, which ruled that parents who object to corporal punishment being inflicted on their children have a right to have their wishes observed.

The solution the

Government proposes has met with widespread opposition from teachers' unions, which believe that it is unworkable and could actually create disciplinary problems.

Opposed to Physical Punishment (Stopp) has written to all MPs calling on them to amend the bill to scrap all corporal punishment in schools. "It is certain that future European Court rulings will compel the Government to ban beating altogether," the society's briefing paper says.

"Corporal punishment is an immoral barbaric, damaging and counterproductive practice which should be entirely eliminated from our education system."

The National Association of Head Teachers has told MPs that the Government should have the courage of its convictions and fix a date for phasing out beating, instead of introducing a measure which would bring about abolition by the back door.

The Children's Legal Centre, on the other hand, has

stated that far from discouraging a discredited practice, the bill would give official blessing to it in all parts of the education system — including nursery schools.

It claims that the Government is trying to hinder abolition by local education authorities and could increase the number of schools which use beating.

Mr Greenwood said he will not vote against the bill's second reading because the opponents are, he believes, trying to turn it into an abolitionist measure.

## Fire 'suicide'

Mohammed Asfar, aged 50, an unemployed father of three, of Salford, Birmingham, was believed to have killed himself yesterday by pouring paraffin over himself and setting it



HOME NEWS

Report for DPP suggests paint thinner accident may have intensified blaze

New clue to Deptford fire deaths



By Stephen Cook  
Police in south London are preparing a report for the Director of Public Prosecutions which contains important new evidence about the possible causes of the house fire which killed 13 young black people at a party in Deptford four years ago.

A girl who was at the party has apparently told detectives that she accidentally spilled nail varnish the previous day on the carpet of the room where the fire started. She and a friend who died in the fire tried to clean up the mess with paint thinner or similar inflammable liquid.

Police have been working for some time on the theory that one of the adults at the party set light to curtains in the room because he was jealous about his girl friend's behaviour and wanted to bring the party to an end. They believe that he had no intention of killing anyone.

At one time police believed that paint thinner had been deliberately poured on the carpet and ignited.

The fire is now thought to have spread suddenly and violently because of the inflammable fumes still lingering in the room after the accident. An inquest in 1981 returned open verdicts on the 13 who died.

The committee of bereaved parents, who have developed good relations with the police during the lengthy investigation are apparently frustrated at what they see as police reluctance to put pressure on the adults at the party who are thought to know what happened.

Mr George Francis, chairman of the committee, said yesterday: "Scotland Yard should do a bit more to get these people in and question them thoroughly."

"All we want is to know what happened to our children that night. If the police are saying they can't do any more, we are going to take it into our own hands and do something. We are the ones who are sitting here and suffering."

Although the police are interviewing again many of the party survivors, they have not yet managed to find any direct evidence supporting the theory of the man starting the fire out of jealousy.

The man they suspect has been interviewed, but has stated that he was not at the party, although police have statements from others that he was there. Some of the other adults at the party are declining to talk to the police on the advice of their solicitors.

People close to the police investigation say privately that there is little expectation that the DPP will authorise a prosecution, given the absence of conclusive evidence and the strong racial and political feeling surrounding the case.

The Massacre Action Committee, which was formed to give legal help to the families of the dead and became the focus of the racial and political controversy, has claimed consistently that the police are determined to pin the blame for the fire on a black person at the party, using leaks to the press.

One police source said yesterday: "We would have preferred to have conducted everything confidentially, but the nature of the case prevented that. It was too controversial, there was too much heat, it was turned into a very big issue and people demanded answers."

If the report to the DPP does not result in criminal proceedings the police will have to decide whether to issue a full public statement giving a full account of what they know, and whether to wind up the two-man team which has pursued the investigation.

TERENCE'S STAMP: The launch of a new issue of train stamps was signalled by the arrival at Marylebone station yesterday of the Sir Nigel Gresley, the locomotive most often used to pull the Flying Scotsman, bearing the stamp designer, Terence Cuneo. Picture by E. Hamilton-West

New Labour Party launched in Ulster

From Paul Johnson in Belfast  
An addition to the plethora of political parties in Ulster, was announced yesterday, with the formation of the Labour Party of Northern Ireland.

The party, not to be confused with the long-established but now virtually defunct Northern Ireland Labour Party, is the brainchild of a group of socialists including the veteran trade unionist and politician, Mr Paddy Devlin and Lord Billy Blease, the Labour life peer.

It aims to recruit members, primarily through trade unions and newspaper advertisements, who are concerned about the economic and social problems of the province and who are disillusioned with Mrs Thatcher's government.

Candidates will be fielded in the local government elections in May and a general meeting to elect a committee and draw up rules will be held later in the year. The new party is to be wholly independent of the British Labour Party, although it is hoped that fraternal links will be established with the mainland and the Irish Labour Party.

At a press conference yesterday, Mr Devlin refused to speculate on the party's policy on the constitution — essentially whether or not to campaign for a united Ireland. That will be decided later by the membership.

Mr Devlin, a founder member of the Social Democratic

and Labour Party and former health and social services minister in the Stormont power-sharing executive, said the party would be anti-sectarian. It would be unequivocally opposed to political violence and recognise the equal validity of all traditions in Northern Ireland.

According to Mr Devlin, the British Labour Party, which does not organise or campaign in Northern Ireland, had failed to recognise that there was a desire in the province to have an internally run Labour Party which would not be imposed from outside and would not be dominated by the issue of the union with Britain.

The Official Unionist Party is to launch a campaign aimed at having Sinn Féin banned.



Paddy Devlin — against political violence

Terrorist on parole

From Paul Johnson  
A Special Branch agent who informed on the IRA but was later imprisoned for 18 years on terrorist charges has been given weekend parole and could be released in August.

Anthony O'Docherty, aged 34, of Portlaoine, County Antrim, had his sentence reduced by eight years in 1984 by the then Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Mr James Prior. He was given the 18-year term in 1981 but it was cut because of the help O'Docherty had given the security forces as an informer against the IRA in the South Derry area.

Ammunition thief is gaoled for six years

By a Correspondent  
A Royal Ordnance factory quality controller who became obsessed with "collector mania" was yesterday gaoled for six years for stealing ammunition and a rocket launcher.

Wesley Harris, aged 58, stole everything from explosives to soap from the Royal Ordnance factory at Radway Green, Alsager, in Cheshire, and it took four policemen two weeks to clear the stolen property from his home in Heath End Road, Alsager.

At Chester Crown Court Harris admitted conspiracy to steal and three charges of theft and asked for eight other offences, including stealing explosives, to be considered.

Mr Gareth Edwards, prosecuting, said Harris was the most knowledgeable man on ammunition production in Britain.

He said: "The offences were an abuse of trust by one very peculiar man acting alone, connived at by no other employee with the possible exception of his own son."

Peter Harris, aged 21, an apprentice, had "resigned in disgrace" Charges of conspiracy to steal against him and his mother Eva Harris, aged 50, were ordered by the judge to lie on the file.

Mr Edwards said Harris kept diaries for 10 years listing everything he stole and sold.

One of his main customers, a former policeman turned arms dealer Anthony Chapman, aged 39, of Foinery Square, Norton Green, Stoke on Trent, was gaoled for three years on Saturday after a jury had found him guilty of two charges of receiving stolen ammunition.

Mr Edwards said that one of Harris' customers had committed suicide. A case was pending against one man. The MOD estimated that the value of property stolen was at least £46,000.

When arrested in January 1984, Harris, who earned £1,000 a month after tax, had more than £75,000 in bank and building society accounts. This had been frozen pending civil proceedings. Harris, who suffers from tuberculosis, is suspended without pay and claiming £27 a week social security.

Doctors seek changes in drugs list scheme

By Andrew Vetch, Medical Correspondent  
The Social Services Secretary, Mr Norman Fowler, has been told privately by South-west Thames regional health authority, which covers 1,600 hospital doctors, that he will have to make radical changes to his plan for a limited drugs list if the system is to work.

A confidential document drawn up by doctors and endorsed as the region's official view by the regional medical officer, Dr David Wild, recommends that:

The list should apply to all patients, private as well as NHS — under Mr Fowler's proposals, doctors would be able to prescribe banned drugs privately for those who can afford to pay.

Drugs should be selected and appeals heard by a committee, with the expertise to command the respect of doctors and pharmacists — decisions are being taken in private at present by civil servants and a hand-picked group led by Professor Alexander Breckenridge, a personal adviser to the Health Minister, Mr Kenneth Clarke, and head of clinical pharmacology at Liverpool University.

The number of approved drugs on Mr Fowler's initial list should be increased by 50 per cent to ensure that patients' needs are met.

All regional health authorities have been asked for a response to the limited list plan. This is the first to leak out and it is likely to prove embarrassing to the minister.

The document comes from some of his last remaining medical sympathisers — specialists who already operate a restricted list in hospitals and are in favour of the concept.

Mr Fowler needs their support, but only the last change — an increase in the number of approved drugs — is likely to be politically acceptable, and only then if it adds to not jeopardise his pledge to save over £100 million.

The South-west Thames document, drawn up by the restricted list committee at the St George's group of hospitals in south London, says: "The selection of drugs should be based on drug safety, efficacy and cost. It should therefore be applicable to all patients. It is imperative that no patient should be disadvantaged by being restricted to drugs available within the NHS."

The specialists are concerned about the minister's failure to come up with a mechanism for selecting drugs dealing with appeals and making changes.

Army murders charge

A 36-year-old Army corporal was yesterday charged with the murder of two soldiers and a retired Army officer when he appeared at Edinburgh Sheriff Court.

Corporal Andrew Walker, of the First Battalion The Royal Scots, based at Ritchie Camp, Kirkcubbin, was charged with the murder of two soldiers and a retired Army officer when he appeared at Edinburgh Sheriff Court.

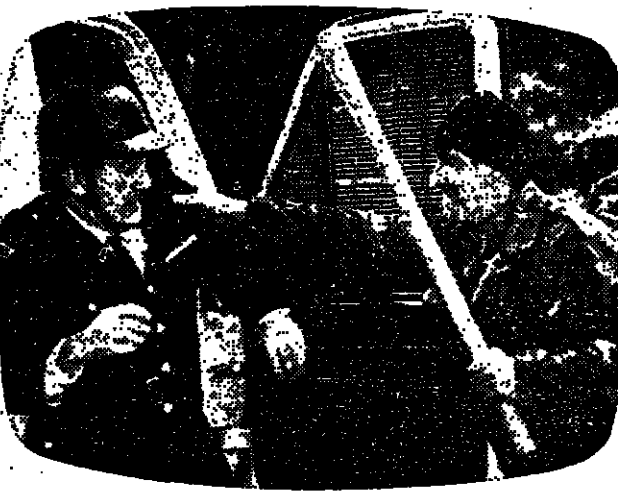
He is charged with the murder of two soldiers and a retired Army officer when he appeared at Edinburgh Sheriff Court.

Is your picture of police work coming through the right channels?

Television cops aren't exactly in the same line of business as ourselves. They're not trained policemen. They're trained actors. And their job is to keep you entertained for fifty minutes or so, one night a week.

Admittedly, some programmes try to be as authentic as possible. But showing you what real police officers do all day, every day on the streets of London, isn't high on their list of priorities.

Unless it happens to be something that would make good viewing.



THE SWEENEY

**Our point of view.**  
For everyone who's thinking of joining the Met, we'd like to give you a more complete picture.

Despite what you see on the box, most crime is not solved by a car chase and a bit of a scuffle.

We prefer, whenever possible, to be one step ahead of criminals. Not behind them.

Your back-up team isn't, as you might think from some programmes, just another car-load of TV coppers.

Naturally you can rely on your colleagues to give you all the help you need, whenever you need it.



STARSKY AND HUTCH.

But you can also rely on a very sophisticated computer-based information network which copes with much of the hard work behind the scenes.

Things like checking fingerprints, cross referencing details on a murder inquiry or establishing a pattern in a spate of burglaries.

Much of this wouldn't make for very good viewing, we admit. Although our work is in the public eye, we don't play to an audience.



THE BILL.

**Real life dramas.**  
Nevertheless, we do have our share of real-life dramas, of every type from the comic to the tragic.

Most police officers could tell you quite a few fascinating tales from the beat.

And they'd be talking about dramas in which they'd

played a leading part. Not watched from the comfort of their favourite armchair.

In fact, the average constable probably plays more roles in a week than most actors play in a year.

Criminologist, social worker, self defence expert, marriage guidance counsellor, first aid specialist, tourist guide and speaking clock are just a few of them.

You can't get by on memorised lines, either.

You have to learn to think on your feet and react positively to the demands of each situation as it develops.

**Are you right for the part?**  
Don't worry that you might not be able to cope.

If you pass our two day selection process, you'll spend five months at our training centre at Hendon.

Then you'll have 19 more months of theoretical and practical training at a police station.

After all that, you'll be able to cope all right.

To be considered, you'll need to be over 172 cms tall for a man, 168 cms tall for a woman and physically fit. Some work experience wouldn't go amiss either.

Ideally, you should have at least five good 'O' levels.

But qualifications above or below the norm don't make the difference between a good officer and a bad one.

Just as important is a sense of fair play; a sense of duty; a sense of humour; and last but not least, plenty of common sense.

If you think you fit the bill, why not get in touch?

For further information, phone (01) 725 4575. Write to the Appointments Officer, Careers Information Centre, Dept. MD 963, New Scotland Yard, London SW1H 0BG. Or visit us at our Careers Information Office in Victoria Street.





Army scientist tells Australian Commission the effects of fallout could only be guessed

## Atom test servicemen 'removed gas masks'

By Gareth Parry

The senior army scientist responsible for the radiological safety of personnel during a British atom test in the Pacific 23 years ago said yesterday: "We had no accurate knowledge of what the fallout would be from a bomb of this particular nature. It was something entirely new. We could only guess."

Major-General Alec Walking, retired, told the Australian Royal Commission in London that the Operation Hurricane, carried out in the Montebello Islands, was the first test when scientists were able to measure contamination over a large area of ground. The bomb was exploded in shallow water.

Ninety-one survey expeditions were made to the islands by servicemen after the blast. Many of these veterans now claim nothing was done to protect them against radiation fallout which they say resulted in diseases and fears of genetic defects.

Major-General Walking said that servicemen conducting surveys were given gas masks to protect them from breathing radioactive dust. But it was very hot in the Montebello Islands. There was a change in the orders to modify the requirement to wear gas masks because surveys were likely to be from heat stroke than radiation," he said. Some men returned from the island having taken off their respirators and the radiation level at which masks should be used

"was so safe that it was safe to double it."

Major-General Walking told the Commission that nine men who returned to the health control ship HMS Tracker were heavily contaminated after walking about for between 20 and 40 minutes on an island. The men, who had been collecting measurements of radioactivity, had to take seven showers before they were considered clean. But one man had to be given special chemical decontamination.

Mr Peter McClellan, the counsel appointed to assist the Commission, asked the witness what the special process was and was told that it included covering the patient's skin with a paste, containing chalk, and then scrubbing his skin with a nailbrush, using diluted Teepol.

"Teepol" — that's soap, isn't it? asked counsel. "Yes," replied Major-General Walking.

The Major-General told the Commission that the primary objective of the test was to explode the bomb and study its aftermath. But the safety of personnel from radioactive harm was "a major consideration — a number one consideration." He said that the idea of people suffering from radiation many years later was "a commonplace understanding — this goes back to the workers painting luminous figures on watches."

The overall safety policy was that no man was to be exposed to any radiological exposure unless such exposure was essential to the execution of the operation," he said in written evidence.

When the Hurricane bomb exploded, there was an order that all personnel should be miles away from Ground Zero, "except for a small party who stayed behind, on a small island 11 kilometres away to carry out the firing and ignition."

But safety rules were changed again when the British task force began to run out of supplies of protective clothing towards the end of the operation. "We changed the rules so that people could wear the same things twice, but the increased (radiation dosage) permitted was insignificant."

The maximum safe level of radiation dosage at the time was considered to be three roentgens. But measurements as much as 10 R were also considered safe. Major-General Walking, who returned from

the Pacific with a 2.87 R dose, said yesterday: "I think people then and now think the philosophy is better no dosage at all than some dose. I understood at the time that any dose was something you could do without."

As the task force sailed for home contaminated radioactive material, much of it had been dumped in the ocean. "Some contaminated material which floated away on the tide was destroyed by rifle shots until it sank," said the Major-General. "The material was of such a low level (of radioactivity) it didn't warrant following procedures." A laboratory (time, equipment, however, was carried to the Indian Ocean and dumped there.

The commission, which has now entered its third week, continues today.

## Observer 'should be in the dock'

By Paul Keel

Counsel defending a civil servant accused of selling confidential information to the Observer said yesterday that it was "absolutely unbelievable" that the paper was not in the dock. Mr Paul Chadd QC, defending Raymond Williams said in his concluding speech to the jury that it was almost unbelievable that one person could be accused of being corrupt in accepting money while the jury which had paid the money was not so accused.

The absence of the Observer in court had meant that the newspaper had been unable to defend itself and he had been unable to cross-examine its representatives.

But Mr Justice Talbot told the jury at Bristol Crown Court that the fact the Observer was not in the dock made no difference to the trial.

Beginning its stunning up at the end of the four-day trial in which Mr Williams, aged 38, a former senior executive officer with the Ministry of Defence in Bath, has denied corruptly accepting a total of £1,500 from the newspaper in return for information, the judge said: "Whatever views I might have about whether or not the Observer should be in the dock with the defendant or whether they should be prosecuted at some future date, these views are irrelevant. It would not be right for me to express them."

The fact of the matter is they have not been prosecuted and put in the dock and you have got to try this case alone. Mr Chadd said that the jury had to decide whether Mr Williams had been open, "corrupt or lunatic" in handing over information to a national newspaper in the hope of ingratiating himself into some permanent form of employment with it.

For the prosecution, Mr Michael Broderick suggested that everything Mr Williams had done was entirely consistent with someone seeking to sell information to a newspaper and entirely inconsistent with someone seeking a job.

Earlier, Detective Constable Richard Law said the Observer and its editor had been "as helpful as they thought they could be in the circumstances," when he was making enquiries about the whereabouts of Mr Williams.

The hearing continues.

NEWS IN BRIEF  
Aids man out of hospital

THE Bournemouth Aids patient whose blood donations infected four people and put 38 others at risk was discharged from hospital at the weekend, writes Andrew Vetch.

"His illness appears to have gone into remission and there is no reason for him to be in hospital although he will be seen regularly," said a Wessex health authority spokesman.

## Secondary school costs study

THE Audit Commission, an independent body set up by the Government two years ago to improve local government economy and effectiveness, is to investigate teaching costs in secondary schools.

It intends to look at how teachers spend their time and how their work interacts with that of non-teaching staff, with the aim of identifying good management practice in the light of falling school numbers.

## Contractors used to break strike

PRIVATE contractors were yesterday sent across picket lines by a Labour-controlled South Wales council to clear tons of rubbish piled up in a five-week strike.

Refuse collections in the Rhondda and other services like meal and wheelie bins have stopped since the start of the strike by 330 Nalge members over possible cuts in job vacancies as part of a staff reorganisation plan.

## New home for badger family

A badger family which has been damaging an hotel's golf course in Croydon is getting a new home as guests of the University of London.

Ministry of Agriculture officials have given permission for the badgers to be trapped and transported a few miles to Egham, in the grounds of the university's Royal Holloway College in Surrey.

## Aid with payment of fuel bills extended to additional areas

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

A substantial extension of government help for people on supplementary pensions or benefit to claim more money to pay rising fuel bills was announced by the Department of Health yesterday.

The claims area has been extended to cover the whole of South-east England, the South-west, west Wales and the Midlands. Amounts payable will depend on the severity of the weather in the regions concerned.

Merseyside and Scotland are excluded because the Meteorological Office says that temperatures there have not dropped as much as in southern England and the Midlands.

A disabled man who was facing nearly £4 a week benefit deductions to pay for arrearages in gas and water bills while he appealed against a social security ruling died while he was trying to keep warm. He could not afford to light his gas fire.

Mr Dennis Griggs, aged 61, of Ashburton, Devon, built up gas and electricity arrears in the winter of 1982 because he did not know that he could claim severe weather payment towards his heating. His problem was compounded by his belief that his water rates would be paid under the new housing benefit scheme. He built up arrears of £124.30.

Last year social security commissioners found that a tribunal which dismissed his case had made three errors in

law. The commissioners ordered that a new tribunal should be convened to hear his case.

The tribunal was told yesterday that Mr Griggs died earlier this month, four days before notice of the hearing was sent to him.

Mr Bill Jordan, reader in social studies at Exeter University, who advised Mr Griggs, said yesterday: "The situation is tragic. His death highlights a lot of things that went wrong with the system. It is wrong that someone facing such deductions should have to wait so long for things to be resolved."

He added: "Mr Griggs died of a heart attack while he was in bed trying to keep warm because he could not afford to put his gas fire on."

## Dublin cautious on consultation idea

From Joe Joyce

In Dublin, the Irish government has given a cautious welcome to the suggestion by the Northern Ireland Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, that its views on the province might be channelled through some kind of consultative machinery.

Mr Hurd put forward the proposal during a weekend interview on Irish Radio. The Republic's foreign minister, Mr Peter Barry, called it interesting

but said more details were needed.

The consultation idea was also welcomed by Mr Jim Molyneux, leader of the Official Unionists.

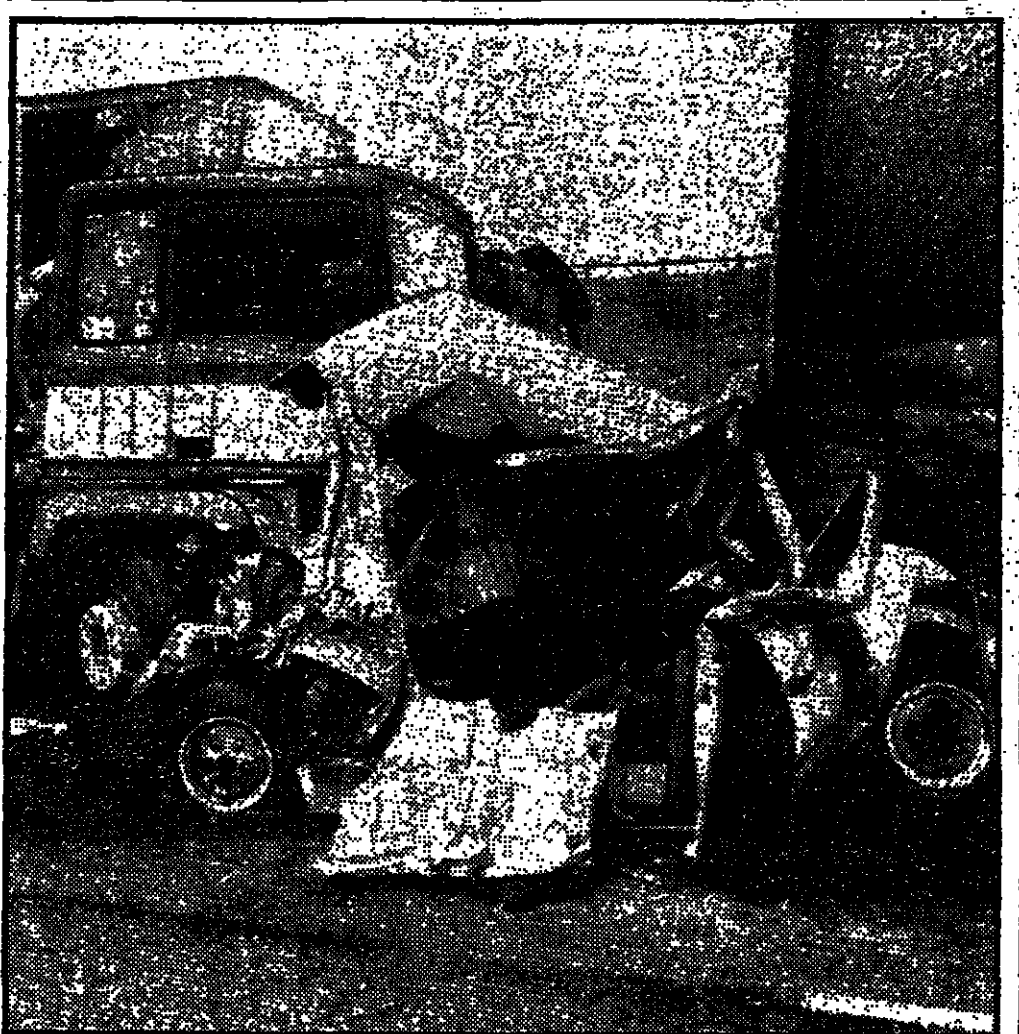
The suggestion was generally interpreted by Irish officials yesterday as marking a new conciliatory tone towards the Republic.

Relations have been slightly frosty since last November's Anglo-Irish summit ended disastrously for the Irish Pres-

mier, Dr Garret FitzGerald, when Mrs Thatcher rejected the three main options of the New Ireland Forum report.

Mr Hurd then specifically ruled out any role for Dublin in running Northern Ireland.

Dr FitzGerald's coalition government has pinned its hopes on progress towards some joint Anglo-Irish control, especially before May's local elections in the North, if only to keep Sinn Féin politically at bay.



A Transit van crushed between lorries after a 30-vehicle crash on the M1 in Northamptonshire in which Miss Elaine Kenny, aged 19, of Rugby, died and 15 people were injured.

## THE DAY IN POLITICS

## No special rights to settle here after China takeover—Howe

## HONG KONG

By Alan Travis  
SIR GEOFFREY HOWE, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday announced to the House of Commons a new form of nationality — British National (Overseas) — to cover the rights of the 3 million people living in Hong Kong in the years up to and beyond the handing over of the colony to China in 1997.

The Foreign Secretary said that the new form of nationality should have broadly the same benefits as the present British Dependent Territories Citizenship, except that it would not be transmissible by descent. It would give holders no special rights to settle in Britain.

The Foreign Secretary faced demands during the second reading debate of the Hong Kong Bill, in the Commons, to clarify whether the new nationality conferred the right to settle in the United Kingdom; for annual reports on Hong Kong to the Commons, and for more time to be given to the Hong Kong Bill to allow objections to be voiced. Dissent also centres in the nationality change being conferred through an order in Council rather than a full Parliamentary bill.

Mr Denis Healey, the Shadow Foreign Secretary, said that Sir Geoffrey's task of clearing the way to the handing over of power under the 99-year lease of Hong Kong New Territories expired had not been made easier by the intervention of Mrs Thatcher during her two visits to Peking and Hong Kong.

"He should not allow her to go barging about like a Rhoda the Rhino with the usual arrogant incompetence in issues that she clearly does not understand," Mr Healey said, adding that her first visit during the last negotiations had needed "all the skill of the Foreign Office to undo the damage caused."

Sir Geoffrey said that holders of the new status would be able to use British passports. "They will be eligible for British consular protection in third countries. They will have a right to registration as British citizens on the same terms as BDTs. In short, the order will in effect redefine the scope of the British Nationality Act, 1981, to cover the new status where it is appropriate."



Mr Healey: 'PM acted like Rhoda the Rhino'

"The order will also set out the circumstances in which persons who might be stateless as a result of these provisions, and the children born after July 1, 1977, to holders of the new status, if they would otherwise acquire a form of British nationality, which will be British overseas citizenship."

Obviously there is much to do between now and 1997. It will require the closest co-operation between ourselves and the Chinese Government. It will also require the closest consultation throughout with the people of Hong Kong."

"The most immediate task will be the establishment of a joint liaison group provided for in the agreement. We are now actively working on this. The Governor of Hong Kong is in London this week, and my discussions with him will include this important subject."

Mr Healey said that the Prime Minister's position on Hong Kong had been through so many U-turns that she appeared to subscribe to Mao Tse-tung's policy of permanent revolution but the rescue operation by the Foreign Office had led to an agreement on the handing over of power which would provide vital experience and important set of precedents when it came to the Falklands.

Mr Healey demanded answers to a series of detailed points, including whether or not the Governor-General of

Hong Kong would be a member of the liaison group between Hong Kong, Peking, and London; whether there would be annual reports to the Commons on Hong Kong; and whether the 5.5 million people living in Hong Kong would be consulted when the Chinese authorities drew up the basic laws for the running of the area after the handing over.

He supported the creation of the new form of citizenship, but asked whether it was desirable that it should be done through an Order in Council.

Mr Andrew Faulds (Lab. Warley) warned that non-Chinese Hong Kongers could be left in a "ghostly limbo of lostness" if there were not assurance on their position.

Mr Peter Brunsell (Con. Leicester) demanded to know whether the new form of citizenship would confer priority on those from Hong Kong who wanted to come to the United Kingdom to settle.

Sir Geoffrey replied: "There is no intention to effect or imply any change of this kind."

Mr Joseph Powell (Ulster Unionist, South Down) said there was no precedent for a new category of British nationality to be created by an Order of Council and not by primary legislation.

It was no use pretending that a common British nationality carried no constitutional implications, indeed, the terminology was calculated and intended to deceive.

He said that it was not difficult to envisage changes in the internal regime of China which would lead to those in Hong Kong considering settling in the United Kingdom. If those circumstances arose "we would be put into the dock," said Mr Powell.

We would be told that we had chosen to give these people a British passport and we would be asked: "How, then, can you refuse admission to your country — the country of British citizens — to those people who claim the right to enter implicit in the documents which you have given them?"

It would be hard to credit the assertion that this form of British nationality did not convey the essential central right of a holder of a British passport, i.e. to enter at will the country whose name it carried.

## PIT DISPUTE

THE GOVERNMENT and the coal board would be prepared to talk about the definition of economic pits if the miners' leader, Mr Arthur Scargill, would, too, the Welsh Secretary, Mr Nicholas Edwards, told the Commons yesterday.

He added during question time that 40 per cent of the NUM had now returned to work and that was the reason "why there is a sudden interest apparently among leaders of the NUM to negotiate."

Mr Edwards said he would attend the meeting later this week between the Energy Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, and senior churchmen when they will put their proposals for ending the 46-week strike.

He was urged by Mr Don Anderson (Lab. Swansea) to look at the definition of economic pits to ensure that social factors like the future of mining communities are taken into account.

Mr Edwards said: "I would be very happy, and so would the coal board, to look at the definition of economic pits if Mr Scargill is also prepared to look at and discuss the definition of economic pits and negotiate about economic pits. It is his refusal to do so consistently throughout this dispute that has got us to the situation we are now in."

The Shadow Welsh secretary, Mr Barry Jones, complained that Mr Edwards' "attitude is not encouraging, given the importance of this dispute and the critical situation it has reached."

Mr Jones called on the

Government to encourage a negotiated, principled settlement which will heal the divisions in our society.

Mr Edwards stressed: "Of course we will encourage a negotiated settlement." But in the negotiations to date Mr Scargill had not moved an inch while the coal board "has moved."

Mr Dafydd Elis Thomas (Plaid Cymru, Merionnydd North Conway) urged the Welsh Secretary to "listen with a contrite heart" to the Welsh churchmen's proposals.

Mr Edwards said he would listen most carefully to any ideas the churchmen had. But he added: "I don't for myself see... how another general review of the mining industry, on top of the three that we have had in comparatively recent times, is going to help."

The hearing continues.

## Ready to discuss if Scargill is — minister

## 'Unfair' media

By James Naughtie

The SDP Leader, Dr David Owen, claimed last night that newly-published evidence demonstrated that the Alliance parties had suffered from distorted news coverage during the miners' strike.

He said that a Sterling University survey of news programmes for the first week of each month from April to October last and for the first week of the Yorkshire strike in March Government ministers received 45 minutes for statements and interviews. Labour Party members 35.5 minutes and Alliance members one minute and 10 seconds.

## BOC complaint

The Public Accounts Committee, Parliament's watchdog on government expenditure, urged yesterday to review a complaint about the British Oxygen Company at a meeting later this week or early next.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours, Labour MP for Workington, a member of the committee, believes BOC committed contempt of Parliament by quashing part of a transcript of the committee's hearing in a letter to the Guardian threatening legal action or a complaint to the Press Council unless articles about the company were retracted.

## Labour girds for next election campaign

By Colin Brown

The new committee which will include shadow cabinet ministers, trade union leaders and members of the National Executive Committee, will not be expected to take final decisions but will report to the NEC.

The NEC tomorrow will be asked to approve the first items on its campaign budget, which will ultimately far exceed the £2.2 million spent in 1983. The NEC will be asked to fund a media training programme to equip candidates and party officials to cope with TV, radio and press interviews, and a series of opinion research studies.

The problem for the Americans, according to Mr Healey, is that although they are willing to count the British and French deterrents in the strategic arms negotiations to reach an agreement, the Soviets are likely to point to the escalation of warheads which the Trident D5 system will represent over the existing Polaris deterrent. It is estimated that Trident warheads will number nine hundred, compared to Polaris's sixty-four.

If the Soviet Union argues that it is not interested in Healey's contention that the Americans will rethink the wisdom of selling Britain the Trident deterrent because it could then represent a formidable

One of the most delicate decisions the committee will have to decide is how to answer the image builders behind the Fine Ministers, Satchell and Satchell, with Gordon Rees. Labour officials have already been taking advice from professional consultants and may hire a top flight advertising agency which could send tremors through the old-style Labour Party workers.

A key role in the planning will be played by Mr Robin Cook, who this week announced he was dropping his EEC front bench portfolio to concentrate on his Shadow opportunities through the day.

Cabinet responsibility for campaigning.

The party campaign planners intend to concentrate on the positive message of the alternatives presented by their policies and will be spending more to ensure they get across to the public, despite the alleged bias of the media. It is likely that one fundamental change will be in the ending of the daily morning press conferences at Smith Square. As with recent by-elections, they are likely to be held only when Labour feel it is necessary and will in the main depend on providing media opportunities through the day.

## Geneva talks could hit Trident — Healey

By Colin Brown

Trident could be a casualty of the forthcoming disarmament talks in Geneva, the Shadow foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Denis Healey, claimed yesterday.

Mr Healey said in an interview with the Guardian that unless the Americans counted the British and French nuclear deterrent systems in to the strategic arms negotiations, they would be unable to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union.

The Americans will have to decide whether they want to cut their warheads by the total number of warheads we buy with Trident or whether to encourage us not to buy Trident, and of course there is a lot of

able stumbling block to any agreement.

The Government is extremely sensitive to any attack on its decision to purchase Trident. The Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, is fighting hard against Tory backbench dissenters who say it is too expensive and want to purchase sea-launched cruise missiles instead.

Mr Heseltine is due to announce to Parliament, possibly next week, the updated estimate of the cost of Trident, which Mr Healey yesterday put at £12 billion compared with the previous estimate of £9 billion. Even this figure may be out of date after the recent fall in the pound against the dollar.

ملكيه الملك



# NEWS BRIEF

ds man  
t of  
spital

burnmouth. Aids pe  
se blood donations in  
ur people and put at  
risk was discharged  
spital at the weekend  
address. Victim  
thness appears to have  
a remission and there  
reason for him to be  
hospital, although he  
seen regularly," said a  
health authority spokes  
man.

ndary school  
s study

dit Commission, an in  
st body set up by the  
rent two years ago to  
local government  
and efficiency, a  
dgate teaching costs in  
y schools.  
ends to look at how  
spend their time and  
if work attracts with  
non-teaching staff, with  
of identifying good  
ment practice in the  
falling school numbers.

tractors used  
reak strike

IE contractors not  
y sent across pebb  
s a Labour-controlled  
Wales Council to clear  
rubbish piled up in a  
a strike.  
e collections in the  
a and other services  
only on which were  
since the start of the  
y 330. Nalco member  
salle cars in 1980 is  
as part of a staff reor  
on plan.

v home for  
ger family

deger family which has  
arranged to live in  
an Craydon is consid  
me as one of the best  
of London.

try of America  
have spent enormous  
billion to be trapped  
apart in the middle  
in the ground in the  
by the Royal Hollow  
in Surrey.

ister



ted with their feet

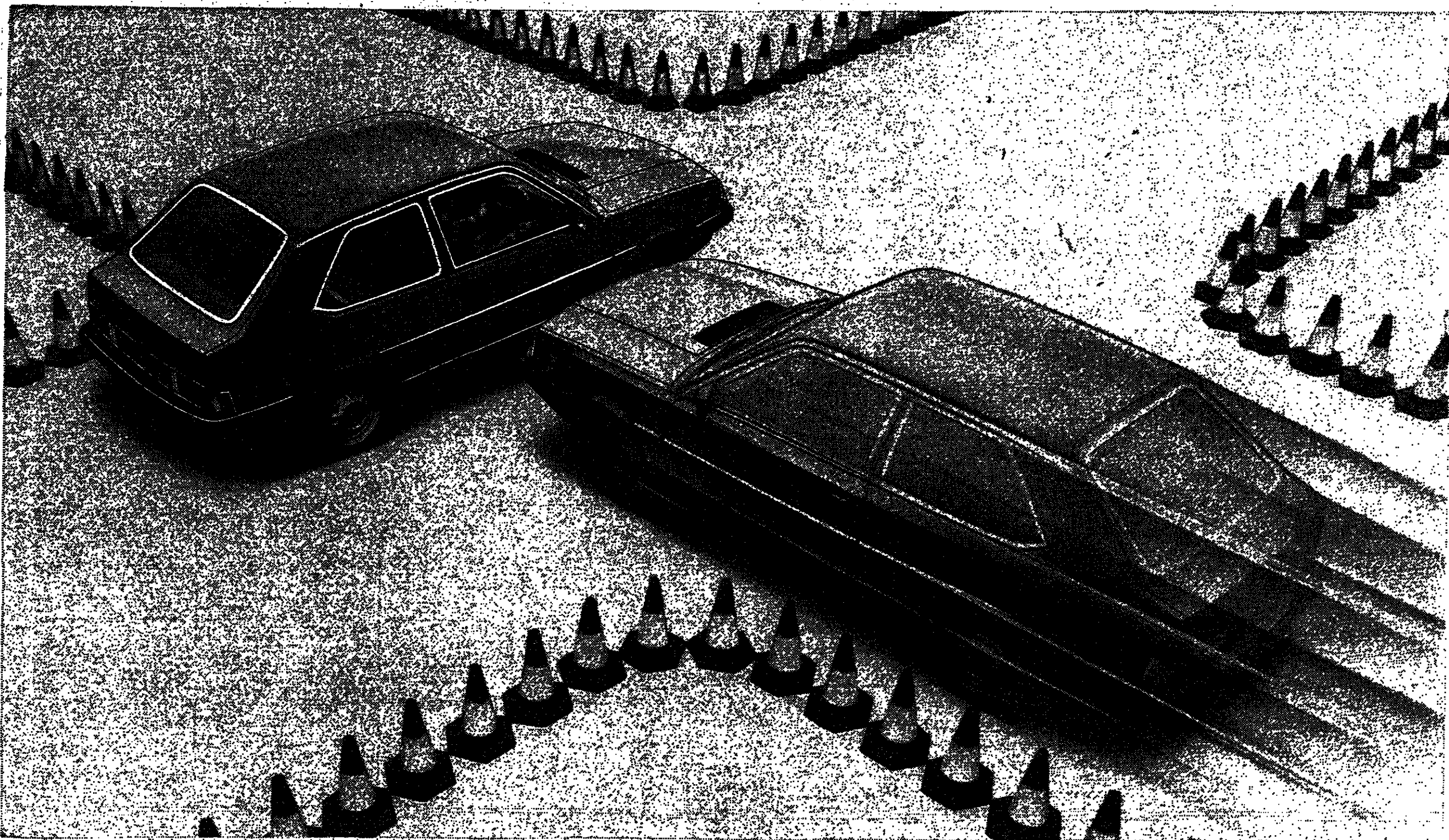
npaign

a responsibility  
igning party campaign plans  
to concentrate on the  
a message of their ad  
a message of their ad  
at will be in the  
the public, despite the fact  
the public, despite the fact  
one foundation, which  
e in the future, the  
in the future, the  
recently, the Labour  
to Labour, the Labour  
and was on the move  
up provision, which  
others through the car

Healey

summing back to  
ment  
Government is  
ly sensitive to the  
on the Labour  
President, the  
ary. Mr. Healey  
to give his  
s who say it is too  
e and want a  
anch and  
Healey is due to  
e to Parliament  
green, the Labour  
of the Labour  
Mr. Healey's  
a billion  
provision  
of the  
of the

# HOW HARD CAN YOU SLAM A VOLVO DOOR?



What you see here is a reconstruction of the kind of accident that happens every day.

The side-on collision.

Although the photograph is a simulation, we do it for real at our factory.

We crash one Volvo 340 into the front door of another at 30mph.

It does an awful lot of damage to the outer door panel, but rather

less to the inner panel.

Because between the two is a rigid steel bar running the entire length of the door. (There's one in the front passenger door, too.)

These days quite a few cars are built around some form of safety cage.

But as far as we know, no other car of the Volvo 340's size and price has side-impact protection bars in

the doors. And who ever heard of a cage without bars?

To: Volvo, Springfield House, Mill Avenue, Bristol BS1 4SA. Please send me details.

31/23-067-04

Mr/Mrs/Miss  
Address

Postcode

**1985 VOLVO 340DL FROM £5166.**











Born into a Jewish family, Michele Guinness passed through a period of religious schizophrenia before becoming a Christian. Now she is married to a curate and manages to combine the best of both faiths. Martyn Halsall reports

## Mixed blessings

EVERY FRIDAY after sunset the curate's wife lights the special candles to usher in the Sabbath. The family eats the plaited loaf and drinks from the Kiddush cup. The traditional Jewish blessings are expanded to include the name of Jesus where two covenants, two faiths, and two testaments are united in one person.

Michele Guinness is thought to be the only Jewish wife of a clergyman in the Church of England. She has weathered rejection from both Christians and Jews. "She's not like any other clergy wife we've had here before: bit of a flash piece," was one reaction when her husband Peter became curate of Normanton parish church in West Yorkshire. "We do like you, you know, even though you are a Jew," said another parishioner as she settled into her new home in Church Lane.

She was born a doctor's daughter in Gateshead and grew up in a rambling 17-room house where the resident officer paid discreet visits. Her father sat lightly on his religious heritage but her mother was jealous for its traditions. Like many Jewish families, said Michele, they were less orthodox than they would acknowledge. But the boundaries were firm. Gentiles were kept at bay. She learned Hebrew and the intricacies of the kosher kitchen.

"Yiddishkeit, not Judaism, that was what really mattered to my mother and her friends," she remembers. "You could be as ignorant about your religion as you chose, reject whatever ritual you found tiresome, never attend the synagogue, as long as you had that elusive, indescribable feel for the Jewish way of life. Tradition matters more than piety."

She was educated in a local Church of England school where there was a separate room set aside for Jewish worshippers, as for the Muslims. Further religious ironies began to emerge. She was forbidden to go out with non-Jewish boys or play hockey on Saturday, although her mother said her Saturday morning surgeries, but she had to hide her knitting when Orthodox relations called at her grandparents' home.

"I went to the synagogue one day to find God. I did not know where else to look." Another avenue opened when schoolfriends invited her to their local church. For some time she endured religious schizophrenia. After church and its Youth Fellowship, I ran round the corner to the



Michele Guinness — picture by Don McPhee

Jewish Youth Club, hitched to my skirt several inches and was ready for the disco.

It was during a performance of the York mystery plays that the girl rebuked by her mother for crying during the crucifixion scene in the film *Ben Hur* found "the Old and New Testament had come together and I gazed at a tapestry woven with great harmony and precision. Instead of a tangled mass of skeins."

Once she became a student, the confession about her Christian faith, and the bargaining, began. "I've become a Christian," she told her parents. Her father looked suddenly bewildered: "Where did we go wrong: how

have we failed you?" A deal was struck. Until she was 21 she agreed not to attend church or be baptised. She would keep an appointment with a rabbi. In return she could read her Bible. When she was baptised her family, for a time, disowned her.

"Becoming a Christian so radically shook my sense of identity that it became imperative for me to discover what being a Jew really meant to me. It never mattered before. It was a fact of life, to be embraced alternatively with joy and resignation."

Yet it was only after her conversion that she found her father had resumed his Jewish prayers. Her most traumatic task

was to come to terms with the Holocaust, an essential psychological passport to Jewish authority. For months she had nightmares. "I felt the terror of that uncertainty in the overcrowded cattle-trucks, the ache and pain of bereavement, the humiliation of becoming a nameless piece of human flesh, the stench of hatred and loathing exuding from the bodies of our persecutors. Then the dreams stopped."

The tensions continued. "Sometimes the church felt like a vast machine which swallowed up its members, ground them to powder, then pumped them out again, model Christians, numbered and coded without any personal identity or individuality. I fought the process with all I had. Why give in to a puritan, Victorian anachronism?"

It did not help when the university Christian Union sent an envoy to warn her about her suggestive dresses.

Social work followed university. Still picking up yobboes out of the gutter and dropping them back, dear? asked her father. "What's more to the point, any boys on the horizon, any nice boys?" asked her mother. When the engagement emerged, to a clergyman's son from the poorer side of the Guinness brewing family, they met on neutral ground to hammer out terms. Peter Guinness offered £500 in savings and had lamb

instead of gammon as a diplomatic gesture. His future mother-in-law lamented: "He's got nothing at all." His future father-in-law nonchalantly ordered a pork chop.

"My mother has become more open, even if she would not admit it," said Michele. When Peter decided to leave teaching for ordination training there was acceptance, even optimism. "Why, my son-in-law a vicar. I may yet be mother-in-law to the Archbishop of Canterbury. What would our rabbi say to that?"

In the two and a half years as curate's wife in the Yorkshire mining town, Michele has yet to see her worst fears realised in the Church of

England. All Saints Church dates back to medieval times and priests are listed from 1193 but the arrival of the charismatic renewal movement has ensured an open mind on modern music and drama and a degree of the informality common to progressive services. "I have been cushioned from the Church of England as a whole," she said.

She contests the dismissive view of the Jews found in some Christian circles. "I feel that from the very beginning there's been a very special place for the Jewish people in God's plan. Jesus was a Jew, the early Christians were all Jews; the church was completely Jewish for the first 50 years. Christianity started as a Jewish cult until it became a gentile institution."

She looks forward to the next, perhaps apocalyptic, reformation when the Jews will recognise Jesus as the Messiah. The Church unity would explode, amalgamating the separate faiths. For the moment there are just pioneers, like herself.

"I'd like to see, particularly in this country, Jewish people retaining their Jewishness but at the same time attending churches... bringing Jewish culture into the church." It is also time Christian services began acknowledging their "pillaging and plunder" of Jewish worship, she said. "Judaism enlightens Christianity and Christianity completes Judaism."

She added: "Some Christians are very sympathetic to Jewish people and very excited about the prospects for the future. They see the State of Israel as the fulfilment of Jewish prophecy. Others see it as a secular state and say there is no particular place for the Jews now. There is quite a strong division within the church."

She has published a book about her pilgrimage and is considering a sequel. With her husband, whose family has encouraged links between Christians and Jews for generations, she will have to decide whether seven-year-old Paul will eventually be admitted to the Jewish portion of his mixed heritage at a bar mitzvah ceremony, something several reformed rabbis have said they would perform. For the moment Michele remains "a Jewish Christian" born in the Church's side. But also, in more optimistic moments, "a microcosm of what the Church might be."

Child of the Covenant by Michele Guinness, Hodder and Stoughton, £1.75.

## THE UGLY SISTER

THERE'S naught so queer as folks, they tend to say in plays about the country, whence came Ms Selina Scott, and she must be thinking so, and wondering why she is suddenly no longer the nation's sweetheart.

The dawn of startling displaced on the front pages lately only by the ups of Ms Scott's remuneration, which has become the subject of sardonic letters from MPs to Mrs Thatcher, and squeals of outrage from the public.

Ms Scott is one of the presenters of BBC TV's *Breakfast Time*. This year alone is to be paid between £50,000 and £84,000, according to the hysteria of your table.

She has told the world some of the reasons why her job justified such a reward. It gives her wrinkles, and it means she has to get up at an un-socially early hour in the morning, which is death on her social life. Through £50,000 a year may be 50 times the pay of others who share her job hazards — farm workers, milkmen, bus drivers and nurses, say — they would take the money if they could get it. Opportunity is a fine thing.

Poor Ms Scott has become the victim of those nasty obscure MPs who think they can persuade their constituents that an angry letter to the Prime Minister will make it look as though they earn their £18,904 p.a. salary, and of those envious, carping people who can always be relied upon to protest when someone like Sir George Jefferson of British Telecom gets £180,000 a year. There's always mileage for the sports in pointing out that the poor and the old and the sick won't be able to stop to answer such vulgar abuse but far from being what leish politicians call an "inappropriate application of public funds," she is a shining example of all of conspicuous consumption in the form of the nation's vital dollar-earning industries, like clothes, and shoes, and hair stylists, and

lesbian-only graveyards (a prospect which has the Equal Opportunities Commission will fight), or the Arts Council gives a man a grant to walk around with a plank on his head. There's not enough humour in the world as it is.

Selina is able to stop to answer such vulgar abuse but far from being what leish politicians call an "inappropriate application of public funds," she is a shining example of all of conspicuous consumption in the form of the nation's vital dollar-earning industries, like clothes, and shoes, and hair stylists, and

Child of the Covenant by Michele Guinness, Hodder and Stoughton, £1.75.

Child of the Covenant by Michele Guinness, Hodder and Stoughton, £1.75.

Child of the Covenant by Michele Guinness, Hodder and Stoughton, £1.75.

Child of the Covenant by Michele Guinness, Hodder and Stoughton, £1.75.

Child of the Covenant by Michele Guinness, Hodder and Stoughton, £1.75.

Child of the Covenant by Michele Guinness, Hodder and Stoughton, £1.75.

Child of the Covenant by Michele Guinness, Hodder and Stoughton, £1.75.

Child of the Covenant by Michele Guinness, Hodder and Stoughton, £1.75.

Child of the Covenant by Michele Guinness, Hodder and Stoughton, £1.75.

Child of the Covenant by Michele Guinness, Hodder and Stoughton, £1.75.

Child of the Covenant by Michele Guinness, Hodder and Stoughton, £1.75.

Child of the Covenant by Michele Guinness, Hodder and Stoughton, £1.75.

Child of the Covenant by Michele Guinness, Hodder and Stoughton, £1.75.

Child of the Covenant by Michele Guinness, Hodder and Stoughton, £1.75.

## Confessions of a soft centred male chauvinist wimp

by Harold Saks

FOR the London-based, socially aware, feminist sympathiser, a trip to the provinces can be an unexpectedly revealing experience: not least about oneself and one's attitude: attitudes long since thought redundant or forever suppressed.

Being an actor I naturally go where the work takes me, often to places I would otherwise never in my wildest dreams consider visiting. However, these journeys into the unknown do provide a unique opportunity to take the political and social temperature of the region, as well as a welcome break from the capital.

Occasionally the job demands a fairly lengthy stay

Now stacking, freestanding shelf units. Plus storage from cubes to wardrobes, wall shelving, treatises, deal-order catalogue or visit us. Cubes 58 Pembrok Rd Wt. 01-594 5076 (also 51k & Notts)

Now stacking, freestanding shelf units. Plus storage from cubes to wardrobes, wall shelving, treatises, deal-order catalogue or visit us. Cubes 58 Pembrok Rd Wt. 01-594 5076 (also 51k & Notts)

Now stacking, freestanding shelf units. Plus storage from cubes to wardrobes, wall shelving, treatises, deal-order catalogue or visit us. Cubes 58 Pembrok Rd Wt. 01-594 5076 (also 51k & Notts)

Now stacking, freestanding shelf units. Plus storage from cubes to wardrobes, wall shelving, treatises, deal-order catalogue or visit us. Cubes 58 Pembrok Rd Wt. 01-594 5076 (also 51k & Notts)

Now stacking, freestanding shelf units. Plus storage from cubes to wardrobes, wall shelving, treatises, deal-order catalogue or visit us. Cubes 58 Pembrok Rd Wt. 01-594 5076 (also 51k & Notts)

Now stacking, freestanding shelf units. Plus storage from cubes to wardrobes, wall shelving, treatises, deal-order catalogue or visit us. Cubes 58 Pembrok Rd Wt. 01-594 5076 (also 51k & Notts)

Now stacking, freestanding shelf units. Plus storage from cubes to wardrobes, wall shelving, treatises, deal-order catalogue or visit us. Cubes 58 Pembrok Rd Wt. 01-594 5076 (also 51k & Notts)

Now stacking, freestanding shelf units. Plus storage from cubes to wardrobes, wall shelving, treatises, deal-order catalogue or visit us. Cubes 58 Pembrok Rd Wt. 01-594 5076 (also 51k & Notts)

Now stacking, freestanding shelf units. Plus storage from cubes to wardrobes, wall shelving, treatises, deal-order catalogue or visit us. Cubes 58 Pembrok Rd Wt. 01-594 5076 (also 51k & Notts)

somewhere such as recently when I spent a very enjoyable few months in Salisbury, Wiltshire. I don't think I am giving away a great secret if I reveal that the predominant political preference of the area is a traditional rural conservatism, and I didn't notice too much poverty roaming the streets during my stay. Still who needs politics when you're having fun? So far so good.

On the obligatory weekend trips home to London searching questions are asked such as: "What's it like down there?" "God, it must be awful for you!" "Are they all terribly Right Wing and backward?" "Er, well, no. Not really. It's um, interesting. Different. I sort of like it. In fact I've struck up a rather pleasant friendship with a couple of local girls." And this is where the trouble starts.

"Girls?" "You mean women, don't you?" "Well, er... "How old are they?" "About 20," I say. "They're women then." "But," I protest, "they don't like being called women. Makes them

feel old and fuddy duddy, like their mothers." My learned London friends turn vicious, suggesting with shock and horror that I may not only be compromising my own beliefs by mixing with these politically complacent and retarded youngsters from the sticks, but that if I must indulge myself with their company, it is my duty, no less, to instill some social awareness into them: inform them of the error of their ways.

So, fresh from a weekend of male chauvinist ego cleansing by my ideologically sound and politically luminous Islington comrades, back I go to blissfully unaware, sleepy old Salisbury to try to set the place to rights. And here I am confronted with a genuine dilemma. These young Salisbury persons with whom I'm admittedly having a bit of fun, are starting to get edgy.

This new acquaintance of theirs is coming on a bit weird. Not only does he insist on calling us women when we don't want him to, but he's

now trying to indoctrinate us with something called "feminism." And what's more he's not even a woman. He's a bloke. Bloody cheek! I agree... I say, it's... difficult. Going home next weekend's going to be difficult too. And there's worse to follow.

I not only discover that my London radical awareness is virtually a redundant commodity down here, but these girls from the sticks have other far-reaching and sinister desires. They actually expect me to behave like a man. In the old traditional sense that I am expected to take the lead in conversation. Crack streams of dreadful jokes. Pay for the drinks, taxis etc; most of the time anyway. I once suggested that the young lady with whom I was dining might perhaps care to go halves on the bill, or even dare I say it, pay all of it. I got an inquisitive smirk back which made me feel like a cross between a con man and a YOP graduate.

So what to do? Suddenly I feel dreadfully uneasy. Whose job is it, if indeed it is, bearing in mind that these

young girls seem perfectly content with the way things are, to go out into the regions to preach feminism to uninitiated provincials? Man or woman? Perhaps I am treading on forbidden territory. Is it really my duty to inform young girls innocents that their perception of themselves as women is all wrong? Perhaps I am over-reaching myself. On the other hand there's hardly a feminist in sight down here.

What eventually surfaces is a tremendous feeling of guilt. And helplessness. Plus the realisation that one is a total hypocrite. Yes, my friends in London are correct when they accuse me of secretly enjoying being a traditional male once more. It is not an unpleasant sensation to get away from a world of moribund feminist dogma to a quiet, untroubled regional town where one's status as a man is not continually under the microscope. You might well ask: "What kind of friends do I have to make me feel thus?" The answer is, fairly typical, socially alert Londoners.

Not only that, but within the women's movement itself a split has occurred. Two quite distinct and separate groups have sprung up. The first group consists of women who have reverted to the traditional method of making headway in a male-dominated society. Namely: fighting their way to the top in jobs, communities, politics, organisations on many terms: prove yourself worthy and you can be chief executive. The

second group is a shrinking band of hard core feminists, increasingly embittered with the lack of progress being made, bogged down in Seventies ideology, all too ready to complain that feminism hasn't reached the provinces yet, but not prepared to investigate why.

This split may be a triumph for Thatcherism. It might equally be an indication that the leaders of the women's movement have so completely resigned themselves to the fact that the battle is lost. That in vast areas of the country feminism is already a dead duck. A broad based, successful, forward thinking movement, needs both men and women to spread the word. I used to consider quite naturally that this was part of my daily round. It is one thing for women to give up the fight but when men do also, then something has gone fundamentally wrong. It is essential to re-enlist male support. But how to do it? After all next time I visit the wilder shores of Chipping Norton or Skipton I might be all you've got.

Possibly she could be criticised if you want, a human equivalent of an alarm clock screen in the morning rather than a whiff of Pethodone. But the ability to doze through any kind of crisis does have a very calming effect. Every one must have found it much easier to bear Reagan's landslide election victory and the possibility of the American's carrying through Selina's comments from Washington to the lowly-paid colleagues back home that she'd been up all night.

Which is not to say, of course, that she does not have a most stimulating effect on thousands of men, though because she has to work such dreadful hours, there must be many who have not been able to savour what it must be like to be back and think of Selina Scott. She is beautiful; every one on the show to have which does the time some ugly sisters might think better spent on news and elucidation of the oil price crisis.

Still, we would not want to hear such things from Princess Diana's lips, and a lot of people have confused Selina Scott with Princess Diana because they look alike. This may be where poor Ms Scott gets into trouble, because about money people expect her to behave like Princess Diana — like a true public servant, and they may think Selina is a bit of a disappointment when she behaves like an ordinary career girl fixing her price.

Force for good

CHINYELU ONWURAH'S article on Nigerian women (January 14) ironically gets it wrong when she makes the comment on Western feminism that it is an ideology of self-interest — "obtaining what is best for women." This is a really simplistic view. Western feminism is grounded in the contribution women could make to the world, in every sphere, including peace, international friendship and development, education, management, politics.

I do not view the request for fair play and equality for women as in some way selfish. I see it as the natural order of the future, where all the skills and talents of the majority sex can be brought into play, as a good and necessary force in a world in need.

Lesley Abdela, Charlbury, Oxfordshire.

A woman's right

MAY I express my total support for Professor Stuart Campbell and his campaign to stop the spread of misinformation about abortion. While reading that article I was reminded of an incident that occurred while I was at University, three years ago, just as I approached a SPUC stand in

the Union foyer, which was resplendent with unpleasant photographs of foetuses "untimely ripped" from their wombs and "left to die in dustbins" (supplied by the USA pro-life groups), and asked a young man there what his reaction to abortion was in the case of a woman who had been impregnated by a rapist. He thought hard for a minute or two and then said carefully:

"Well, we feel that rape is a very traumatic experience. Ten out of ten, I thought, and 'And we feel that no advantage would be gained by the woman' enduring another trauma." Very carefully, I said, "So you're telling me that you condemn abortion even in that eventuality?" "Yes," he said.

I did not try to argue the point with him; I walked away in order that my university career would not be interrupted by a spell for GBE. To this day I cannot understand how a young man who regarded himself as Christian and compassionate can hold such a view. Most women do not need to be told that abortion is a traumatic undertaking, and very very few women would go into it with a casual attitude. Yet we are still being regarded as not knowing what is best for our own lives and bodies. In a debate at the same university two years later a Christian Union youth got up and said just that: "Women do not know enough to make decisions

about their bodies; and in any case," he added, "the calming argument, '50 per cent of the children (sic) aborted may be male.'"

It is time that women had the right to do with their own bodies as they wish, without being emotionally blackmailed by people whose motives are highly suspect, and whose attitudes are callous beyond belief.

Kim Blake, Sheffield.

Force for good

CHINYELU ONWURAH'S article on Nigerian women (January 14) ironically gets it wrong when she makes the comment on Western feminism that it is an ideology of self-interest — "obtaining what is best for women." This is a really simplistic view. Western feminism is grounded in the contribution women could make to the world, in every sphere, including peace, international friendship and development, education, management, politics.

I do not view the request for fair play and equality for women as in some way selfish. I see it as the natural order of the future, where all the skills and talents of the majority sex can be brought into play, as a good and necessary force in a world in need.

Lesley Abdela, Charlbury, Oxfordshire.

A woman's right

MAY I express my total support for Professor Stuart Campbell and his campaign to stop the spread of misinformation about abortion. While reading that article I was reminded of an incident that occurred while I was at University, three years ago, just as I approached a SPUC stand in

the Union foyer, which was resplendent with unpleasant photographs of foetuses "untimely ripped" from their wombs and "left to die in dustbins" (supplied by the USA pro-life groups), and asked a young man there what his reaction to abortion was in the case of a woman who had been impregnated by a rapist. He thought hard for a minute or two and then said carefully:

"Well, we feel that rape is a very traumatic experience. Ten out of ten, I thought, and 'And we feel that no advantage would be gained by the woman' enduring another trauma." Very carefully, I said, "So you're telling me that you condemn abortion even in that eventuality?" "Yes," he said.

I did not try to argue the point with him; I walked away in order that my university career would not be interrupted by a spell for GBE. To this day I cannot understand how a young man who regarded himself as Christian and compassionate can hold such a view. Most women do not need to be told that abortion is a traumatic undertaking, and very very few women would go into it with a casual attitude. Yet we are still being regarded as not knowing what is best for our own lives and bodies. In a debate at the same university two years later a Christian Union youth got up and said just that: "Women do not know enough to make decisions

about their bodies; and in any case," he added, "the calming argument, '50 per cent of the children (sic) aborted may be male.'"

It is time that women had the right to do with their own bodies as they wish, without being emotionally blackmailed by people whose motives are highly suspect, and whose attitudes are callous beyond belief.

Kim Blake, Sheffield.

Force for good

CHINYELU ONWURAH'S article on Nigerian women (January 14) ironically gets it wrong when she makes the comment on Western feminism that it is an ideology of self-interest — "obtaining what is best for women." This is a really simplistic view. Western feminism is grounded in the contribution women could make to the world, in every sphere, including peace, international friendship and development, education, management, politics.

I do not view the request for fair play and equality for women as in some way selfish. I see it as the natural order of the future, where all the skills and talents of the majority sex can be brought into play, as a good and necessary force in a world in need.

Lesley Abdela, Charlbury, Oxfordshire.

A woman's right

MAY I express my total support for Professor Stuart Campbell and his campaign to stop the spread of misinformation about abortion. While reading that article I was reminded of an incident that occurred while I was at University, three years ago, just as I approached a SPUC stand in

the Union foyer, which was resplendent with unpleasant photographs of foetuses "untimely ripped" from their wombs and "left to die in dustbins" (supplied by the USA pro-life groups), and asked a young man there what his reaction to abortion was in the case of a woman who had been impregnated by a rapist. He thought hard for a minute or two and then said carefully:

"Well, we feel that rape is a very traumatic experience. Ten out of ten, I thought, and 'And we feel that no advantage would be gained by the woman' enduring another trauma." Very carefully, I said, "So you're telling me that you condemn abortion even in that eventuality?" "Yes," he said.

I did not try to argue the point with him; I walked away in order that my university career would not be interrupted by a spell for GBE. To this day I cannot understand how a young man who regarded himself as Christian and compassionate can hold such a view. Most women do not need to be told that abortion is a traumatic undertaking, and very very few women would go into it with a casual attitude. Yet we are still being regarded as not knowing what is best for our own lives and bodies. In a debate at the same university two years later a Christian Union youth got up and said just that: "Women do not know enough to make decisions

about their bodies; and in any case," he added, "the calming argument, '50 per cent of the children (sic) aborted may be male.'"

It is time that women had the right to do with their own bodies as they wish, without being emotionally blackmailed by people whose motives are highly suspect, and whose attitudes are callous beyond belief.

Kim Blake, Sheffield.

Force for good

CHINYELU ONWURAH'S article on Nigerian women (January 14) ironically gets it wrong when she makes the comment on Western feminism that it is an ideology of self-interest — "obtaining what is best for women." This is a really simplistic view. Western feminism is grounded in the contribution women could make to the world, in every sphere, including peace, international friendship and development, education, management, politics.

I do not view the request for fair play and equality for women as in some way selfish. I see it as the natural order of the future, where all the skills and talents of the majority sex can be brought into play, as a good and necessary force in a world in need.

Lesley Abdela, Charlbury, Oxfordshire.

A woman's right

MAY I express my total support for Professor Stuart Campbell and his campaign to stop the spread of misinformation about abortion. While reading that article I was reminded of an incident that occurred while I was at University, three years ago, just as I approached a SPUC stand in

the Union foyer, which was resplendent with unpleasant photographs of foetuses "untimely ripped" from their wombs and "left to die in dustbins" (supplied by the USA pro-life groups), and asked a young man there what his reaction to abortion was in the case of a woman who had been impregnated by a rapist. He thought hard for a minute or two and then said carefully:

"Well, we feel that rape is a very traumatic experience. Ten out of ten, I thought, and 'And we feel that no advantage would be gained by the woman' enduring another trauma." Very carefully, I said, "So you're telling me that you condemn abortion even in that eventuality?" "Yes," he said.

I did not try to argue the point with him; I walked away in order that my university career would not be interrupted by a spell for GBE. To this day I cannot understand how a young man who regarded himself as Christian and compassionate can hold such a view. Most women do not need to be told that abortion is a traumatic undertaking, and very very few women would go into it with a casual attitude. Yet we are still being regarded as not knowing what is best for our own lives and bodies. In a debate at the same university two years later a Christian Union youth got up and said just that: "Women do not know enough to make decisions

about their bodies; and in any case," he added, "the calming argument, '50 per cent of the children (sic) aborted may be male.'"

It is time that women had the right to do with their own bodies as they wish, without being emotionally blackmailed by people whose motives are highly suspect, and whose attitudes are callous beyond belief.

Kim Blake, Sheffield.

Force for good

CHINYELU ONWURAH'S article on Nigerian women (January 14) ironically gets it wrong when she makes the comment on Western feminism that it is an ideology of self-interest — "obtaining what is best for women." This is a really simplistic view. Western feminism is grounded in the contribution women could make to the world, in every sphere, including peace, international friendship and development, education, management, politics.

I do not view the request for fair play and equality for women as in some way selfish. I see it as the natural order of the future, where all the skills and talents of the majority sex can be brought into play, as a good and necessary force in a world in need.

Lesley Abdela, Charlbury, Oxfordshire.

A woman's right

MAY I express my total support for Professor Stuart Campbell and his campaign to stop the spread of misinformation about abortion. While reading that article I was reminded of an incident that occurred while I was at University, three years ago, just as I approached a SPUC stand in

the Union foyer, which was resplendent with unpleasant photographs of foetuses "untimely ripped" from their wombs and "left to die in dustbins" (supplied by the USA pro-life groups), and asked a young man there what his reaction to abortion was in the case of a woman who had been impregnated by a rapist. He thought hard for a minute or two and then said carefully:

"Well, we feel that rape is a very traumatic experience. Ten out of ten, I thought, and 'And we feel that no advantage would be gained by the woman' enduring another trauma." Very carefully, I said, "So you're telling me that you condemn abortion even in that eventuality



**Tuesday January 22 1985** **Q**

In this context he tells us that practically everybody connected with Private Eye is a Buffalo, but "to try to understand the Buffalo is to set oneself a thankless and unproductive task." A Buffalo pays those who work for him a fair but not excessive wage."

Fantoni himself is a Dragon, apparently a creature of Big Shot ways and unselectable seductiveness. Since the stars foretell that there will always be a horoscope bestseller in any year, I'll put down the marker this time for it being this one.

---

**HONORABLE TIMES  
AND MOVING CIRCLES  
PRODUCTION PRESENTS  
MERMAID  
THEATRE**  
01-736 5566  
CREDIT CARDS  
741 6990



## Where's the need to vet this jury

Oh, come on; or rather, come off it. At first sight, the news that the jury in the Clive Ponting trial, due to start at the Old Bailey next week, is to be vetted comes as no great surprise. Whenever anybody faces an official security charge, the jury is liable to be vetted. That has been the case since at least 1949, the date when Western Powers began stricter security vetting of their employees. As is the way with these things, though, jury vetting itself remained an official secret for 30 years. It was only during the course of the "ABC" trial of 1978 that the then Attorney General, Mr Sam Silkin, first allowed the vetting guidelines to be published. They revealed that the prosecution is allowed to make checks on potential jurors in "certain exceptional types of case of public importance." Among such cases, they said, were big gangland trials and "serious offences where strong political motives were involved such as IRA and other terrorist cases and cases under the Official Secrets Act." Since then, new guidelines have been issued by the current Attorney-General, Sir Michael Havers, in an attempt to allay public disquiet. Under these 1980 guidelines, vetting can still be authorised in national security cases where evidence is to be heard in camera, as well as in terrorist cases.

But the vetting of the Ponting jury raises two general issues of importance. The first is vetting itself, and the ways in which juries are now selected for criminal trials. Ever since legislation in 1974 quadrupled the pool of potential jurors by removing the old householder qualification, police and prosecution authorities have looked for ways of restricting jury rights. The search for "responsible" jurors has proceeded on several fronts. Certain sorts of case are being removed from juries altogether. As we pointed out on January 9, current attention is focused on the alleged unsuitability of juries to hear long fraud cases. Simultaneously, though, the rights of specific groups of people to sit on juries at all are being attacked. Jury-vetting is a part of

this process. But, at this point, it is worth reminding ourselves what the vetting actually consists of. It is, above all, a trawl through Special Branch records. In the 1979 "Persons Unknown" trial, in which four anarchists were charged with (and acquitted of) firearms and explosives offences, it was revealed that these files contain often irrelevant material, such as that a potential juror had been a crime victim or was believed to live in a squat. On such unsubstantiated trivia is a juror's unsuitability decided.

The vetting of the Ponting jury, though, also reopens the relationship between Official Secrets Act charges and the concept of national security. Mr Ponting is charged under Section 2 of the act. This, as we have repeatedly pointed out, is a catch-all clause which covers the disclosure and receipt of official information, whether or not it has anything to do with national security. As the evidence to the 1972 Franks committee inquiry eloquently showed, this can involve everything from Britain's nuclear defences to the number of cups of tea consumed by civil servants in the Ministry of Agriculture. It is a provision against which, as one legal textbook has it, "hundreds of technical infringements" are committed each day. A prosecution under Section 2 therefore does not necessarily involve national security. But it is, by common consent, a discredited law which Franks and many others since have wanted to see repealed. Today, indeed, sees the latest of many such repeal moves, in a Commons 10 minute rule bill from Mr Chris Smith, MP. In such circumstances, prosecution authorities would not be human if they were not tempted to muddy the waters of Section 2 cases with dark, but perhaps wholly illegitimate, references to national security considerations.

We do not know if such considerations apply in Mr Ponting's case. What we do know is that at his committal at the magistrates' court, the prosecution specifically denied that a breach of security was involved. We also know that the case is widely regarded, in Whitehall, at Westminster, in Fleet Street and beyond, as a test case for Section 2 itself. There is therefore a very unpleasant smell about the prosecution's attempts to have parts of the case moved in camera and the consequential decision to start vetting the prospective jurors. It looks

suspiciously like either scare tactics or a cover-up, or both. Such an approach would be both unworthy and unjust. Oh, come on; come off it.

## Lines behind the green line

The gap between Greek and Turkish Cypriots has never been so narrow and there is a need for the United Nations to persevere in its search for a solution. That was the brave face put upon events by Secretary General Perez de Cuellar as the latest UN peace initiative crumbled about his ears in New York this weekend. In a sense, that is what he would say, wouldn't he? The Secretary General is not in the business of announcing, brusquely: "Together we blew it" and moving on smugly to have a bash at Eritrea, Kampuchea or the Lebanon. Having invested so much of his personal time and energy over the past six months in the Cyprus problem, Mr Perez de Cuellar has a vested interest in keeping the show on the road. That said, it is worth going back to first base and asking, taking each side at face value for the moment, what still divides the two communities?

That, in turn, involves seeking the bottom line for the two communities. For the Greek Cypriots the bottom line is that they hold the monopoly on international legitimacy. To put it crudely, President Kyprianou is recognised by every international agency, including the UN, as the ruler of all Cyprus. Turkish as well as Greek. His Government is accepted as the legitimate government of the entire island. (Only Turkey recognises the claim of the Denktash administration to speak, as an independent government, for the Turkish Cypriot community.) The bottom line for Mr Rauf Denktash, leader of the smaller and unrecognised Turkish Cypriot administration, is his ability to create facts on the ground. The fundamental fact is that, for the past ten years, the Turkish Cypriots have been building a community upon almost 40 per cent of the island, protected by an intervention force of at least 25,000 soldiers from mainland Turkey. If the island is to be re-united as a federal republic — as both sides say they wish — then the soldiers must be talked into going home.

At the weekend, Mr Denktash invited

Mr Kyprianou to sign an agreement in principle on the future of the island and then to enter into talks about the destination of the Turkish forces. To the Greek Cypriots that meant legitimising the Turkish Cypriot administration before seeing whether agreement about the occupation forces could be reached. It was not an acceptable deal. But neither was the Greek Cypriot option — taking the troops out before a deal is signed. Mr Perez de Cuellar intends to bring the two sides together again in a couple of months. Such an exercise will be worthwhile, if — and only if — he has prior agreement for a bottom line swap: a timetable for the phased withdrawal of Turkish troops to be exchanged for a Greek Cypriot recognition of the Denktash administration. Anything less would be unconvincing fudge. Meanwhile we may hope that the telephone lines between New York and Ankara will be kept very busy indeed. Men, mostly of goodwill, have toiled too long and too fruitlessly over decades to put Cyprus together again for their efforts to fail at this point. The Greek Cypriots are a natural majority who must, on the ground after a settlement, benefit from seeing the island made whole again. The Turkish Cypriots, too, will find best prospects for their own future in a Cyprus not constantly divided by fear, but restored to a careful federal variant on its old, flourishing form. Mr Perez de Cuellar may not quite have managed the trick this time. But a moment of history remains close and compelling: there for the taking.

## Livening up the old stones

Lord Montagu and his colleagues on the new and controversial Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission displayed a courage verging upon the foolhardy when they elected to make the future of Stonehenge their first priority. Stonehenge is one of a handful of archaeological sites whose reputation is worldwide. More yet — it is one of a handful of sites which has come to symbolise the country in which it stands. Stonehenge is Britain, almost as the Pyramids are Egypt or the Acropolis is Athens is Greece. Yet Stonehenge is a squalid, scruffy mess. It is, without a doubt, the worst preserved, though not the worst preserved, monument in the interna-

tional first division. Rusting barbed wire keep the trippers away from the stones, lest they add to the aerosol defacement so popular a few years back. The A344 rumbles close to the stone circle. Casual panmix can park cars and coaches within yards of the monument but they cannot advance upon it on foot, down the ceremonial avenue which, alone, makes sense of the place. There is no museum and no "interpretation centre" on a site of the utmost complexity, embracing smaller sites spread across many square miles, and several millennia. If you think the stand-up, outdoor cafe is a disgrace, try the toilets. They must be in the running for either a demolition or a preservation order. Yet still the crowds come to one of the most spectacular and mysterious places in Europe. Well over half a million last year. Lord Montagu's Thatchered quango, instructed to treat our heritage more commercially and more imaginatively than the Department of the Environment had done, hopes to double that number. The temptation to go for a Disneyland theme park, complete with morose trips across the Wiltshire countryside, stopping off at a plastic "foamhenge", and finishing up at a prehistoric village, featuring bear garden and children's mastic play area, must have been great. It has been avoided.

Instead there is to be a tolerably restrained, \$3 million clearing up operation. The barbed wire will go and the A344 will be diverted — to the unimaginative anger of local councillors. The "deplorable clutter" of shacks will be replaced by a visitors' centre complete with restaurant, museum, and audio-visual displays. The centre will stand almost a mile from the monument, discreetly shielded by an existing copse — as long as the army will surrender the crucial few acres. Sign posted walks will spread the visitors thin on the ground among lesser known barrows and henges. The commission has, of course, yet to demonstrate its ability to turn these fine sentiments into facts on the ground. If Lord Montagu succeeds at Stonehenge then he will have done much to vindicate the Government's view that it is possible to apply commercial drive and imaginative marketing to sensitive sites without aesthetic or academic loss. The Department in contrast, failed either to develop Stonehenge or to preserve it in aesthetic aspect. It was time for a change.

For all its financial difficulty and all its upset to college communities, this is a time of opportunity for the art schools. Len Stoppani, then Principal of West Surrey College of Art and Design, was stressing exactly that in the two heroic days of private enterprise of which he was the major animator. "Young Blood" and the international student art show "Germinations". I see no "lines to calamity" or good colleges "in corners". Rather an art school system whose apprentice days are done and being freed at long last for a wider job in this country and abroad. — Yours David Sherlock, Bishopstoke, Winchester School of Art, Hampshire.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Suffer little children — at the hands of our major theatres

Sir,—Michael Billington keeps a sensitive finger on the pulse of the theatre and has once more diagnosed an unhealthy symptom: the present fever of adaptations of novels at the expense of plays written for the stage (January 18).

Alongside Billington's article Naseem Khan, reviewing the new musical version of *Wind in the Willows* at Sadler's Wells, hopes to see the day when someone "will take this lovely book by the scruff of the neck and shut it out of the theatre." But why? Why adapt a book? Surely it would be better to give children a play actually written for the stage.

For years the commercial theatres have afforded nothing but pantos and adaptations. This is because for the Treasury Islands and Toots they can be sure of their box office receipts, whereas they cannot count on them for a title that is new, and, even the quality of the new play.

Obviously the proper place to foster new plays for children is at the National or the RSC, the subsidised states that have the resources to put on exciting and dramatic plays. If they would only show they cared it would bring enormous encouragement to all those missionaries who keep faith by their good work in TIE and the many but less fortunately funded children's theatres. These are keeping theatre for children alive despite total neglect at the top. For the National and the RSC should surely cater for all ages and give a lead with children's theatre as with any other? But they have offered nothing new over the years. We have had the over treatment of the all-too-immortal Peter Pan at the Barbican and adaptations galore at the National — not of popular books but of remarkably undramatic

works: Sancho Panza, *Havatha*, *The Mariner*... a challenge to the vanity of producers but a bore for the young audience. There is no lack of brilliant children writers whose ideas are in books but they get absolutely no encouragement to write for the stage. Children nowadays have no idea of the different thrill the stage can offer: they know only film in all its forms. Clearly the notion of a mammoth London institute would appear to be a Sixties style corporate merger with bureaucratic expansion, and this is no real solution either. It is clear that free-standing art or design schools are an endangered species, which, despite a notable record of contribution to the national culture,

Gwen Marsh, London NW3.

Sir, John Elsom writes (January 3) that our finances would be in a healthier state if we had secured a better deal for our production of *Amadeus* in New York. More than half a million share in our profits from the forthcoming film, look like a very substantial return to me.

Elsom also says that the NT is "flat on its face" in a similar Anglo-Broadway deal with Jean Seberg. This is even sillier. Jean Seberg failed, unfortunately, after a severe critical pasting, and probably because of that never reached Broadway. But if it had, and succeeded, we stood to make even more than with *Amadeus*, the success of which gave us more bargaining power. Elsom has previously ridden his hobby horse about the National as a journalist. This time he writes, apparently, on behalf of the Liberal Party Arts Panel — quite another thing. Are we to assume that his continuing distortions about the National are now part of official Liberal Party policy? Michael Elliott, General Administrator, National Theatre, London SE1.

### Sign of a misplaced trust

Sir,—When it is thought that a crime is contemplated it is important that it is rightly identified. Otherwise the criminal intent will escape its deserts. A TV programme recently suggested the proposal to sell off the Trustee Savings Bank implied that a theft was intended. The crime in question is Breach of Trust.

Many questions are being asked as to who owns the Bank. It is a Trust and the very conception of a Trust is that it is held and not owned. It may be held on behalf of a person or persons but in the majority of cases it is held for a purpose. That purpose is defined in its foundation deed and we betide the trustee who misappropriates the assets for some other purpose.

This ancient and profoundly religious idea was widely developed by high-minded capitalists in the Victorian period to share their sudden gains with the weak and disadvantaged. They gave large sums of money and a great deal of time and informed energy to the service of these noble efforts. It

was a Victorian virtue and its benefits are to be seen in many facets of our society not least in the Building Societies.

No doubt Parliament can exercise its prerogative to turn the crimes of today into the virtues of tomorrow. Before it exercises this power in respect of the TSB it ought to think hard about what it will thereby do to the whole concept of Trust.

As one who learnt at least 65 years ago through the work of the TSB to save my pennies, knowing that they would be cared for by wise men acting on my behalf, I cannot welcome either for myself or my grandchildren the thought that this effective and successful Trust is now to be diverted.

If it seems likely I am then being offered as a customer the right to convert my savings into shares and I am then to be told that this is to my advantage then I have to ask whether the crime of bribery is being added to the Breach of Trust which seems to be in contemplation. — Yours faithfully, Name and address supplied.

## The human factor left out of a design for the future

Sir,—There must be many of us teaching in British art schools who read the article by Robert Macdonald (January 15) with a considerable degree of sympathy, as it is very difficult to disagree with his comment that present development appears to be ill-planned and largely negative.

However, future solutions to the problems of schools of art and design will have to depend on more than nostalgia. Clearly the notion of a mammoth London institute would appear to be a Sixties style corporate merger with bureaucratic expansion, and this is no real solution either. It is clear that free-standing art or design schools are an endangered species, which, despite a notable record of contribution to the national culture,

in addition to this, the remaining free-standing art schools could address the threat to their existence by exploring ways in which they could become partly independent of central and local government control, and how they could find ways of

more effectively manipulating that control.

It would appear that Fal-mouth's recent success in rebuilding NAB recommendations is a very encouraging step in this direction. It would be refreshing to see art and design institutions reflecting the needs of potential students more than the financial policies of ill-informed bureaucrats. Yours faithfully, Nicholas McKemey, Principal, Blackheath School of Art.

Sir,—There was a good deal of truth in Mr Robert Macdonald's two articles on the travails of our schools of art and design (January 15, 16). He did, however, manage to make us all sound like frightened rabbits, trembling in the headlights of some

onrushing juggernaut and that's far from true.

Many staff regretted the exclusion of part-time students and the consequent loss of local links. It resulted directly from the ruling in the 1980s by the National Council for Diplomas in Art and Design and the Department of Education and Science, that part-timers should not share accommodation with full-timers. Many colleges have been attempting to subvert that ever since.

Equally, if the colleges have been slow to radically change their courses, it has largely been so because to alter even the title required a re-approval process by the DES which took two years or more. It simply wasn't worthwhile; better to continue the subtle evolution of the course content away

from the orthodoxies of the 1960s. A process, incidentally, much assisted by the Council for National Academic Awards.

We are most certainly faced with a bizarre national picture in which some able education ministers preach change and flexibility without a penny to bless us with. However, the trend is steadily towards removal of the tiresome bureaucratic constraints. New course approval begins to be a little quicker and simpler and new course patterns are appearing thick and fast.

Winchester's small sculpture department alone has three major public commissions in hand at present, two for private companies and one for a health authority. There is no shortage of commissioned work for the colleges to do

and a good many clients coming back for repeats.

For all its financial difficulty and all its upset to college communities, this is a time of opportunity for the art schools. Len Stoppani, then Principal of West Surrey College of Art and Design, was stressing exactly that in the two heroic days of private enterprise of which he was the major animator. "Young Blood" and the international student art show "Germinations". I see no "lines to calamity" or good colleges "in corners". Rather an art school system whose apprentice days are done and being freed at long last for a wider job in this country and abroad. — Yours David Sherlock, Bishopstoke, Winchester School of Art, Hampshire.

Winchester's small sculpture department alone has three major public commissions in hand at present, two for private companies and one for a health authority. There is no shortage of commissioned work for the colleges to do

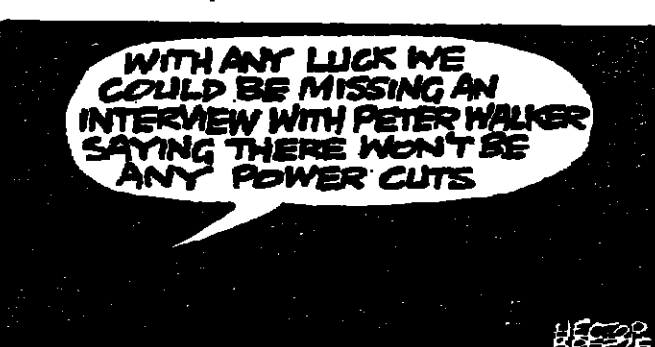
### Powers that be who cut hardest of all

Sir,—The temperature in our village never rose above 5 degrees C on Wednesday, January 16. The Southern Electricity Board deliberately cut off the electricity supply 200 homes on that day in order to carry out work.

They had served statutory notices one week before that they intended to cut off the supply for six hours and after much lobbying some homes were cut off for three hours, others for longer.

Board officials from district manager to board chairman knew from my investigations that half the villagers affected were pensioners, many over 80, and many in poor health. All are dependent on electricity for heating and cooking: there is no gas in the village. The board chairman, Mr Ducau Ross, described their intention to deliberately cut off electricity in one of the coldest spells this century as part of their statutory duty to maintain supplies at the most economical cost.

These people need to account for their actions so that their successors can be



instructed never to act with so little concern for people again.

The Regional Electricity Consultative (Consumer) Council had tried in vain to stop them and will support me in calling for a full inquiry. From my investigations this full inquiry will show that the work was carried out on Wednesday was not by any means a judgment "essential" at this time of year.

Frank Tyson, Marnhill, Dorset.

Sir,—Last week at work we experienced two power cuts, and neighbouring buildings have had two further cuts this week. It seems that whenever I mention this to anyone, they all respond with experiences of power cuts or at least voltage reductions. Yet news reports claim that the electricity supply is sufficient to meet the needs of the country. How can this be? — Yours sincerely, Charlie Owen, 32a Gloucester Drive, London N4.

Sir,—If there are still people left outside the Capital supporting the Government's "monetarist" experiment, the sudden change of course to reintroduce a "Minimum Lending Rate" must have created doubts. The confidence of the Prime Minister and the Chancellor in their doctrine had, up to this point, been its most impressive feature.

It is the M.L.R. panic has induced fears that the experiment could fall even in its own terms, then this has to be the most harrowing thought of the decade. One of the differences between Keynes and Friedman is that the latter does not worry about the economy of sufficient size to employ all those wishing to work. Monetarism could, and no doubt would, be described as having been a success if the residual economy, no matter how small, could be shown to be reasonably healthy.

In my view, this is the most that the doctrine can possibly achieve, and large scale unemployment will be a fact of life for as long as it is practised.

However, the plunge in sterling raises the almost unthinkable prospect of inflationary import prices threatening even that which has managed to survive. Having sunk our Belgrano of an economy (slow but basically seaworthy) an Exocet is heading for the economic task force, and the Government is zig-zagging.

Meanwhile the unemployed, desperately swimming towards overcrowded lifeboats, can only watch with detached horror. Would it be too cynical to suggest that their interest will best be served by a direct hit and the swift loss of HMS Monetarism with all hands? Raise the Belgrano! — Yours sincerely, R. J. Bentham, 16, Whitworth Drive, Chorley, Lancs.

Sir,—In reply to Mr Suffolk (Letters, January 17); no, it was not Sir Gawain. It was Sir Owen in the Welsh, Sir Yvain in the French, Sir Percival in the English, who preferred the Ron to the snake. Michael Haslam, Helden Bridge.

### Sink or swim? A market for happy families

Sir,—Stephen Munt (Letter, January 16) should surely add to his statement "a child born to one woman and then given or sold to another is being rejected and abandoned by the mother" that that same child placed for adoption is welcomed and loved by its adoptive mother and father.

I know of no evidence to show that adopted children suffer in the way he suggests, because they were given up by their natural mother. Of course, how adoption is explained to a child is of vital importance and the same concern should be taken over explanations to a child born as a result of surrogacy. No doubt those who conceive a child as a result of AID give deep thought about how they approach the matter of any explanation they may feel is necessary.

What is worrying about surrogacy is not the fact in itself but that market forces have entered into an arena where love and concern should be the main considerations.

Many of the alleged problems arising out of surrogacy can be dealt with particularly if society is prepared to become as open about it as it has gradually become over adoption.

During my time in the House of Commons we passed the 1975 Children Act which opened up fostering and adoption. That Act faced many of the criticisms that are now being applied to surrogacy. During the decade that has followed there have proved to be without foundation and much of the secrecy about adoption has gone.

If we approach surrogacy in the same spirit, bearing in mind it is here to stay, we can see many childless couples becoming happy parents and making their contribution towards producing the next generation. Yours sincerely, Joan Lester, 6 St John's Drive, London SW17.

A COUNTRY DIARY

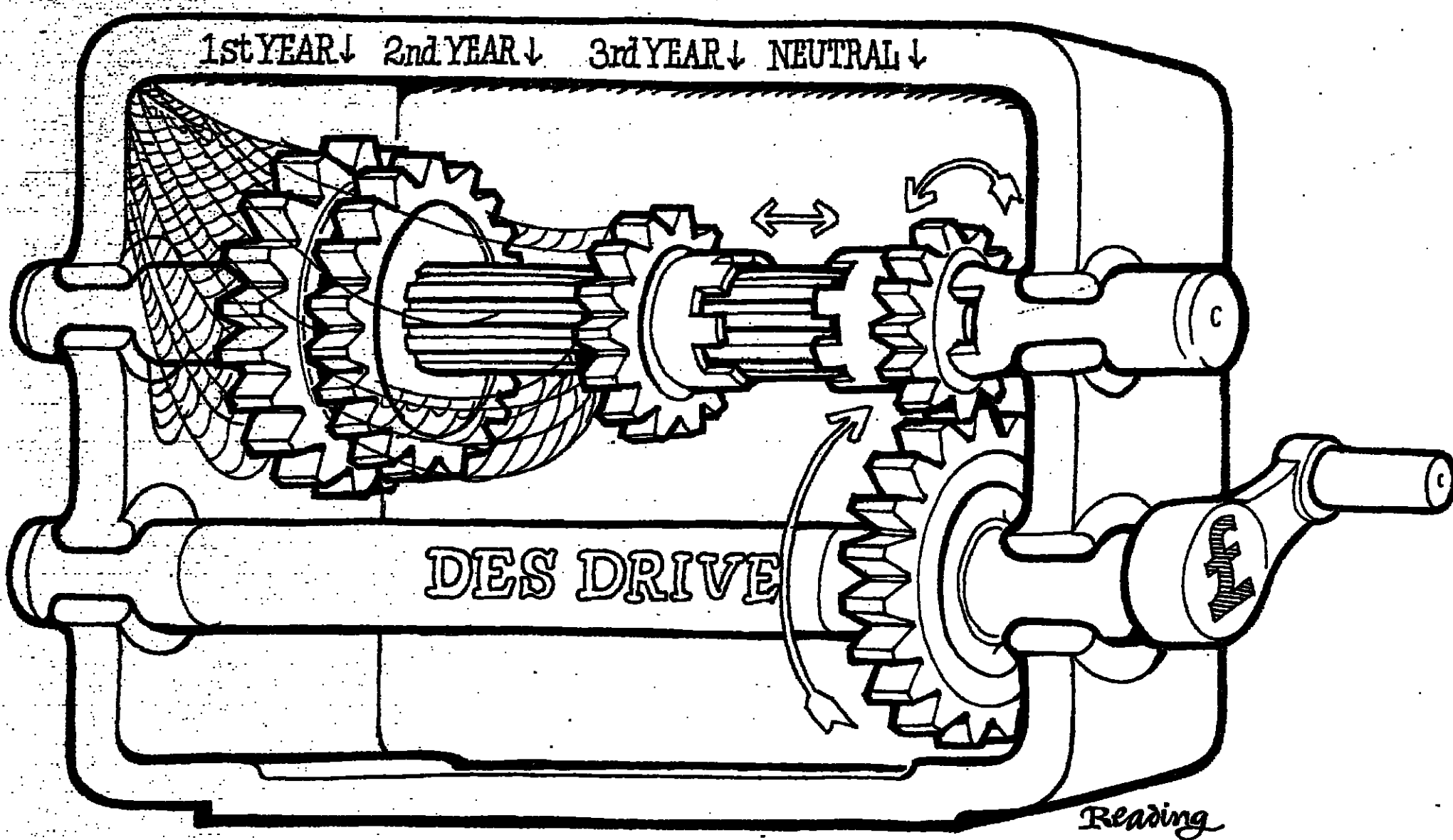
CHESHIRE: Birch trees are

always prolific producers of seed, but those in the garden have excelled themselves this winter. Their tiny winged seeds lie upon the ground like a carpet under the trees, but the behaviour of the finches, as they swing upon the twigs, indicates that not all the seeds have fallen even yet. One thinks of the fruit as seeds, but they really are not unlike they acorns — nuts covered by a thin shell. The birch is one of the hardiest of trees. It extends further north than any other deciduous tree and in Britain at least, it ascends to a greater altitude than any other, except perhaps the rowan. It is as equally at home on the damp, low-lying moors of Cheshire as on the mountains of the Highlands, but it does not like chalky or lime-rich soils. The birch is one of Britain's

oldest trees, it was here long before man appeared. We do not, as good gardeners should, cut back the herbaceous border in the autumn, for the seeding plants are very beneficial to the birds in hard weather, and it has been pleasant to watch a chain of goldfinches feeding on the seeds of *Michelmus* and *Shasta* daisies. Earlier this month, the garden was invaded by a host of redwings and fieldfares which immediately attacked the apples, both on the trees and on the ground; and a week later, as I write, the birds are still here. We fear for the survival of our garden dunnet. It creeps modestly about on the snow-covered lawn, but it is too timid to join the other birds on the food-table and we dare not put food on the ground. Any bird whose attention is absorbed by feeding upon it, would be an easy prey for a cat, too many of which infest the neighbourhood.

L. P. SAMUELS





There will be fewer graduates this summer, and too few of those will have the skills most needed. Maureen O'Connor reports

## Just what the country doesn't need

THE number of students graduating from British universities and colleges will fall slightly this summer, after 1981 cuts in university funding, said that nothing was more certain than a drop in the output of engineers and technologists this year. "This is the crunch year for the technological universities like Salford which were hit by the cuts. The majority of our degree programmes were vocational and professional and we cut our student numbers by a third. This was the year when the missing students from Salford, and the other hard-hit universities such as Aston and Bradford, would have graduated."

According to Brian Putt, of the CSU, it was inevitable that the number of engineering and technology students graduating would drop from last year's 10,300 to an estimated 9,700 this summer. An increase in the colleges' output in engineering and technology will still leave the overall total of graduates below 14,000 for the first time since 1981. In the crucial field of electrical and electronic engineering, the CSU is predicting a further fall in university output in 1985, in the face of a widely recognised and growing shortage of skilled manpower in these fields. Other CSU figures show that Government policy has been less than successful in shifting the balance between arts and science subjects. Without exception, the number graduating has fallen in the universities and risen in the colleges and polytechnics.

Professor John Ashworth, vice-chancellor of Salford University, and an outspoken critic of the Government's 1981 cuts in university funding, said that nothing was more certain than a drop in the output of engineers and technologists this year. "This is the crunch year for the technological universities like Salford which were hit by the cuts. The majority of our degree programmes were vocational and professional and we cut our student numbers by a third. This was the year when the missing students from Salford, and the other hard-hit universities such as Aston and Bradford, would have graduated."

According to Brian Putt, of the CSU, it was inevitable that the number of engineering and technology students graduating would drop from last year's 10,300 to an estimated 9,700 this summer. An increase in the colleges' output in engineering and technology will still leave the overall total of graduates below 14,000 for the first time since 1981. In the crucial field of electrical and electronic engineering, the CSU is predicting a further fall in university output in 1985, in the face of a widely recognised and growing shortage of skilled manpower in these fields. Other CSU figures show that Government policy has been less than successful in shifting the balance between arts and science subjects. Without exception, the number graduating has fallen in the universities and risen in the colleges and polytechnics.

OUTPUT OF FIRST DEGREE GRADUATES, 1982 TO 1985 (Estimated)				
(Source: Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services)				
Totals for universities and public sector colleges combined	1982	1983	1984	1985
Pharmacy/Pharmacology	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000
Engineering/Technology	14,000	14,100	14,200	13,900
Science	20,000	20,600	22,000	22,000
Admin., Bus. and Social Studies	25,700	26,900	27,000	27,000
Architecture and Professional Studies	2,500	2,800	2,900	2,900
Languages	10,000	10,000	10,600	10,000
Other Arts (including Design)	10,800	11,400	11,800	11,800
Agriculture & Forestry	1,100	1,100	1,000	900
Totals	86,000	88,900	91,500	90,500

Butcher. "All they have looked at is the manufacturing side, whereas a far greater number of information technology users will also be recruiting staff, and we will also need a far greater number of teachers in the universities and colleges." According to the Association of University Teachers, departments of electronics and computing are already experiencing difficulties in recruiting staff, partly because of the higher salaries on offer in industry, and partly because the traditional routes into an academic

career, and normal promotion prospects have been damaged by Government policy. Meanwhile, the Government is attempting to boost the number of graduates in information technology by special funding for teaching and research in the universities and colleges. More than £5 millions was provided last year for postgraduate state courses to convert students into IT specialists, to fund advanced students and research fellows, and to provide an additional 500 undergraduate places in the universities and more than 800 undergraduate and HND places in the public sector colleges.

This year the funds available have been more than doubled and the number of extra places in the universities and colleges boosted to 3,866.

It is something, but it is not enough. Most of the experts think not, either in terms of the likelihood of a rapidly accelerating demand for these graduates, or in terms of the system's willingness to provide even more quickly. David Packham, deputy registrar of Bradford University, says that if they were given the resources, they could more than double their intake of high-quality electronic engineering students on their enhanced four-year degree programme - with the full support of local industry, including Marconi.

Salford, too, is waiting for a Government response to its proposal to set up an Information Technology Institute in

collaboration with the National Computing Centre. A mere £19 millions from the Government.

Professor Ashworth says, would allow them to turn out 520 IT graduates a year, with the full support of industry, through the development of new methods of education and training. And in the long term, the shortage of skilled manpower for the new technologies will have to be faced in the schools, long before applications for places on any increased number of higher education courses are made. The number of students taking A level mathematics has been rising in recent years, but there has not been a comparable increase in students taking the combination of maths and science required for many engineering and technology courses in higher education. There has also been a fall in the number of students taking A level physics, but again this is not always regarded as a relevant qualification for technological courses.

The trouble is that the limited pool of young people taking A levels in physical sciences have to spread themselves over the pure and applied subjects in higher education, said Brian Putt of CSU. "Of course the great untapped source of talent for higher education is female. We have to persuade girls to take up their proper proportion of places in higher education, and also convince them at the age of 14 that electronics is exciting for them as well as boys." And that is another problem.

The prospect of teacher appraisal is a minefield. Here Peter Smith offers a model and, below, John Rose examines existing systems in operation.

## An apple for the appraiser

SUPPOSE we could forget the appraisal schemes teachers' employers recently published and the negotiating collapse it threatens. Suppose we could forget Sir Keith Joseph's playing to the gallery in off-stage whispers about incompetence, his threat to come on centre stage with legislation, and his assertions that he owns the theatre anyway. Suppose we could start again by asking if there are any circumstances in which teachers might accept regular performance reviews not merely as a valid way of assessing their professional shortcomings and strengths but as key determinants of their career advancement.

Teachers are appraised already - by the children they teach and their parents, by colleagues, by head-teachers, by LEA advisers, by their pay check - and they know it. If professional appraisal were put on a formal basis, the effort and commitment most teachers make would be more visible to their employers and the public at large; it would encourage more managerial involvement by teachers in their schools and reduce caprice or drift in teacher career development and promotion less of a lottery.

Where schools have taken the initiative and started their own home-grown appraisal schemes, teachers have benefited professionally, their educational aims have been clarified, and children have gained too. They have gained because appraisal, as in commerce or industry, is one of the ways you can check whether you're giving the consumer what he needs. This is the way the LEAs and Sir Keith have argued. So what is going wrong? Teachers don't like being blackmailed into something by the threat of financial detention; they resent the employers' emphasis on penalty rather than reward; they object to the implication that unless they voluntarily bound hand and foot they will rat on the professional contribution they willingly volunteered.

The absolute prerequisite for any programme would have to be its demonstrable fairness, and that requirement carries a number of crucial implications.

Appraisal solely or largely by headteachers would not meet that test for certain. The fear (and in some cases the reality) of professional favouritism would be impossible to remove; suspicion that it was operating would dilute the impact of any endorsements of achievement and cast doubt on the validity of assessments of weakness. Too easily seen as a sycophantic charter, such appraisal would breed institutional incest.

Appraisal, then, must have a strong external element. A possibility could be the local authority advisory service, too often maligned by teachers and hardly known by anyone else. And because so frequently distrusted by teachers and invisible to others, its functions in many LEAs would have to be rethought.

Above all, it would need to be divorced from the authority's disciplinary machinery and, just as much, from its promotion processes. It should possess neither powers of sanction nor patronage. In that way it could achieve a credibility of three kinds: among teachers for being genuinely dispassionate and disinterested; with parents and the community similarly for having no axe to grind; and with LEA administrators and elected members as expert assessors and promoters of good practice.

Such an advisory service could bring to teacher appraisal another key ingredient. If a teacher is to be appraised, the appraisal itself must be accepted and acted upon by a professional, trained, qualified and experienced in teaching the teacher's own subject, specialist and/or relevant age range.

Let us suppose that appraisal reviews drawn up by advisers in consultation with individual teachers were subject to appeal. Let us also assume that they remained confidential between the appraiser and the appraisee, except in two sets of circumstances: when the teacher sought promotion either internally, at another school, or in a post with another authority; when the governors or LEA, on the basis of appraisal, wished to consider his or her employment future within its disciplinary framework.

That kind of arrangement could just meet the needs and concerns of both employee and employer. In most cases such formal appraisals would satisfy their primary aim - to provide teachers with valid, impartial, non-threatening appraisal of their own performance. The ambitious could check and refine their aspirations against their contents. The teacher with problems would have an early warning system which might, in a large number of cases, remove the need for disciplinary action. The employer could promote or discipline on the basis of powerful evidence rather than professional views.

But it would be a mistake to consider appraisal in isolation, for its inseparable twin is in-service training.

There is a final question to raise. In undertaking a formal appraisal, is there a feature, there is either a wide and diverse range of ranks (i.e. the police or armed forces) or grades (the Civil Service, banking, etc.) which is not possible to consider to introduce assessment and sharply reduce the number of salary grades, or does the introduction of the former have inescapable implications for the latter? As some suggest, if both are desirable, do you abandon any attempt to link appraisal with salary grading and hope to get away with it?

This is purely personal and should not be read as representing my association's views. Peter Smith is Deputy General Secretary of the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association.

## Tried and tested

SIR KEITH JOSEPH'S plans for a system of teacher appraisal has left Britain's 600,000 teachers holding their breath as they wait for him to flesh out his ideas. Before they go blue in the face, teachers could look at appraisal systems already in operation elsewhere for clues as to what he may have in mind.

The Civil Service and the BBC, where staff assessment is a well established tradition, are most frequently suggested as models for Sir Keith to follow. In some ways they would be appropriate: like teaching, both deal with a large number of people whose skills cannot be assessed in any one way, and both require an objective manner or dryly and inconspicuously logged.

Men and women in the Corporation or the Service often assess each other with files inches thick on their performance. The bulk of these files is made up of Annual Reports, the core of which are appraisal systems. Every year civil servants, from the lowest clerks to the uppermost mandarins, are graded by their immediate superiors on a variety of qualities from numeracy to foresight. The reporting officer is also expected to assess "promotability", probably the most important judgment he or she will make.

The Civil Service takes this very seriously: the A to F grading system is specifically designed to prevent reporting officers taking the easy option by awarding lots of average grades. There isn't an average grade: as a civil servant you can only be above or below. The service also runs courses to train its reporting officers in staff appraisal. Carefully constructed though the system is, not everybody is happy with being reported on - or doing the reporting. One civil servant described it as "the most hellish part of my job". Among the complaints, reporting officers say that they are often required to assess qualities like foresight, when the member of staff has little or no opportunity to show them anyway.

The central problem is that the report is the work of one individual making some highly subjective judgments about another. Some complain that reports are subjective to work on personal grudges or to find scapegoats for a failed project. A less serious, but more common, complaint is that reports are subjective to their job, but simply don't get on with the boss, suffer when it comes to the report. If anything, these difficulties would be compounded in a teacher appraisal. The higher mobility within their organisations which BBC staff and civil servants enjoy at least ensures that they are likely to be assessed by different bosses. But a teacher could well work with the same head for many years.

The safeguard against abuse of the reporting system is supposed to be the counter-signing officer, somebody senior to the reporting officer who can correct an outrageously wrong report by adding additional comments. But often the counter-signing officer, particularly in the civil service, may not see those under assessment more than once a fortnight, or even once a month. The temptation then is simply to endorse the reporting officer's judgment.

The BBC or Civil Service, however, offer an additional safeguard. One of its most attractive features is that staff have the right to see their report; take a copy if they wish; add their own comments; request a second interview, usually with their personnel officer; pursue substantial points of criticism with their head of department; and, in the most extreme cases, appeal against the entire report. Such appeals are, occasionally, successful. Civil servants enjoy similar, but more limited, rights.

If the BBC and Civil Service models were adopted for teachers, Sir Keith's system would clearly inherit their weaknesses. Unfortunately, it would not necessarily inherit all their strengths.

## Asking the computer to find the right job for you

IT IS difficult to think of a school department which could get more benefit from the use of a computer than the one which deals with careers and guidance. Up-to-date and accurate information about jobs and training are central to its work, which is concerned with searching and matching helping young people find out how their capacities and possible qualifications can fit into the world of work and training. There is a great deal of planning and organising to be done too. Yet in 1983 research showed that few careers teachers used such devices, that there was a shortage of appropriate software and little perceptible demand for it.

What there were, and had been for some years, were systems like JIG-CAL (Job Ideas Information Generator) and Computer Assisted Learning (CAL) and Leicester County Council's CASCAID (Careers Advisory Service Computer Aided). These were and are mostly used by local authority advisers. If teachers want to use them, they have to have the necessary training.

### Check the policy

Schools must either send completed forms to be processed on a central mainframe machine or have access, by means of a MODEM and the telephone line, to the computer. Recently PIRETEL has introduced an education service which provides an ECCTIS gateway (a comprehensive guide to courses in higher education) and a Careers Guide, which carries information supplied by COIC (the Careers & Occupational Information Centre of the Manpower Services Commission). Schools can copy the information by downloading it on to their own micro, though the equipment - and the telephone bills - can be expensive.



## CAREERS

During the last year or two, however, enough microcomputer programs have been produced in this field to cause experts to worry about duplication and to look for an authoritative guide to what is available. There isn't one. Teachers thinking of obtaining such materials should, if possible, attend relevant courses, and certainly read reviews in their specialist journals, consult local resources centres and badge their advisers for guidance. First, though, they should check their local authority's policy; some LEAs buy licences and distribute copies free to their schools.

Useful programs, of which these are samples, fit into three categories. Aids to Administration: Many teachers have found that the Careers Administration Package by Careerssoft is a versatile tool which can help work out appointment schedules, visits, letters to parents and similar tasks. Options, and Options and Blockfit (System Software) can assist in working out third year options.

Interest Guides: Four programs, Computajob, Options, Interest, Jobquiz, form a basic careers package, obtainable from CRAC. Signposts and Pathfinder (about choices at 16 plus) have been

produced for COIC. DISCOVER (Occupation Information linked to ISCOM, an interests guide) is by Worth Software. Career Data has developed Job Knowledge Indices and UNIVCH KIT, which helps pupils in making a choice of university courses from CRAC. There is a comprehensive, though expensive (£155) microcomputer careers package from Arnold-Whitely. Pre-CASCAID has been designed for Leicestershire to prepare pupils to use the mainframe CASCAID system.

Games and Simulations. These form a relatively new but increasingly important part of careers teaching. Inheritance and GB Limited (the Prime Minister or Chancellor for a day) come from Slick, which reproduces interactively the problems caused by oil leakage. Managerial functions can be simulated by using Hotel and Supermarket (both from COIC) and Radio Fix is business games developed under the aegis of the Engineering Training Board.

### Taken home

Teachers should be warned that, as businessmen have found, the mere acquisition of a micro plus software does not necessarily lead to anything like a "paperless office". They will still need printed course guides, and access to new systems like Wiltshire's paperCLIPS and computer-CLIPS only makes it easier to reproduce the multiplicity of leaflets which are so valuable for group discussion and, importantly, can be taken home for parents to read.

Written by Jack Cross from information supplied by Teor Lee of the National Association of Careers Teachers.

Jack Cross

## THE WORLD'S MOST UP TO DATE STUDY MATERIAL

### FOR ONLY £17.50

## Save 30% or more on The Economist Briefs

Buy the full set now - or any combination of 10 titles and save £8.90 - £22

### ORDER FORM

The Economist Briefs on the modern world are designed for schools, universities and business people who need intelligent analyses of today's issues. Now you can buy the complete set of 10 at a saving of £8.90 - or 10 of any one title or combination of titles with savings of up to £22. Just indicate how many copies of each title by completing the box below.

<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Political Britain Today (1984) 24 pages</b> The parliamentary system and proposed reforms to the civil service and local government; government spending and cuts; domestic and foreign policy. Normal price £2.50	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Britain's Urban Breakdown (1982) 17 pages</b> The social and economic circumstances which caused the 1981 city riots. Normal price £2.50
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Money and Finance (1982) 24 pages</b> Everything you need to know about British and international money and finance. Normal price £2.50	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Political Europe (1979) 24 pages</b> The political structure and the individual parties of the EEC. Normal price £2.50
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Reforming Britain's Taxes (1984) 19 pages</b> An incisive survey of the British taxation system and arguments for alternative schemes. Normal price £2.00	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Chips and Bugs (1979) 19 pages</b> The history and future of the silicon chip, biotechnology and the micro-electronic revolution. Normal price £2.50
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Nigeria (1984) 32 pages</b> Nigeria's failed democracy, its unpredictable oil trade and political system, and possible future economic developments. Normal price £2.95	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>UK p+p included in the price. Airmail in Europe add 50 pence per copy ordered. Outside Europe add 75 pence per copy.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>The EEC in Transition (1983) 24 pages</b> The aims of the European Parliament, trade relationships between members of the European community, and dealings with the USA, Japan, and the Third World. Normal price £2.50	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Japan (1983) 48 pages</b> How Japan is adapting to the new decade, its relationship with the West, its economy, and the influences behind Japanese society and political life. Normal price £3.95
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Britain's Economy Under Strain (1982) 21 pages</b> Looks at oil and Thatcherism and disentangles the effects of these influences. Normal price £2.50	

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Please return coupon with payment to: The Economist, 25 St James's Street, London SW1A 1JG. Telephone: 01-430 7800. Telex: 919555





# Without a roll

A GRAMMAR school in Kent created only 3 1/2 years ago is to close in 1988 because it has not managed to attract enough pupils. Northfleet Grammar School with a roll of just 430 came into being when separate boys and girls technical schools were merged in 1981. With an entire classroom block now shut it could accommodate at least 300 more pupils.

The school was mainly intended to serve the large commuter villages on the North Downs between the A2 and M20. But it has become a victim of Kent's differing secondary education systems. The neighbouring Dartford area has no less than four grammar schools and retains the 11-plus, while the Thameside area, which includes Northfleet and Gravesend, transfers children from middle schools at 13.

Northfleet's head, Mr John Field, said: "Parents put their sons and daughters in for the 11-plus as an insurance policy and since there are masses of spare places at Dartford there is a good chance of getting into the

schools there. I think it would be a different picture if we took children at 11, particularly as we have the advantage of being one of the very few co-educational grammar schools in Kent."

The Labour opposition on Kent County Council believe Mr Field's school would be ideal for conversion into the area's first comprehensive. It has excellent buildings radiating from a fine Victorian manor house and extensive grounds. But it is reckoned that within 3 years there will be 2,000 vacant secondary school places in the Gravesend-Northfleet area. Northfleet grammar will have its last intake of 13-year-olds next year.

# Library grants halved

REACTIONS to the news that the British Library is cutting grants to other libraries by half and can entertain no fresh applications has brought only a muted reaction from librarians. Apart from a few cries of "betrayal" the news has generally been greeted with equanimity. So far.

Since the announcement was made a few days before Christmas there could be a delayed reaction. A spokeswoman at the British Library expected people to be "appalled".

The obligation to fund important archive work on collections of national value was placed on the British Library by the British Library Act, 1972, an idea believed to have emanated from Lord Eccles. Since then the British Library has been making grants averaging some £260,000 a year for this purpose. Academic librarians have had their share of this.

Last year, for example, Kings College Hospital Medical School library won £5,000 to set up a conservation programme for early medical books. Surrey University gained £4,000 to install a collection of material on the language of dance, and the

University of Belfast received £22,500 for cataloguing early issues of the 18th century Belfast Newsletter. About a fifth of the names on the grants list are of academic libraries.

Now they must find alternative funds or leave necessary work undone. For the University of Edinburgh library that means watching the steady disintegration of documents dating back to the 13th century. It is unlikely to be a unique situation.

# Telling it as it should be

THE FINEST story-tellers from every part of the world will be converging on Battersea Arts Centre from January 28 to February 3 for the first story-telling festival. Activities range from a teachers' conference on "the practical use of story-telling in the multi-ethnic classroom" to talks by writers including Russell Hoban, Alan Garner, and P. L. Travers. Roberto Laguarda, the ILEA story-teller, will have story-telling sessions. Teachers wishing to attend the conference should contact the director of the festival, Ben Haggarty, of the Story-Telling Unit, Priory Community Centre, Acton Lane, W3 9BZ 5566, ext 2539, with a cheque for £5 made out to the Battersea Arts Centre, and a stamped addressed envelope as soon as possible.

Roberto Laguarda sessions are pre-booked to ILEA schools. However, there are equally a number of other school sessions including Ben Haggarty and The Common Law which promise to be good. A season ticket valid for all story-telling sessions and lectures is available for £11. Tickets for observers of school sessions and a brochure are also available for those sending an a/c.

# Pickets out at Sussex

SUSSEX University seems to be taking the lead in stamping



Chris Hayne and models

# Back to school, in comfort

BACK care is not taught in schools, and the increasing numbers of back sufferers has led the Physical Education Association and the Back Pain Association to mount a conference called Back Pain and Physical Activity in London on February 7. The conference, which is open to teachers, will publicise a venture in South Derbyshire which is educating school pupils aged eight to 11 in back care. Since the scheme started last summer, 300 children have visited physiotherapists and occupational therapists at Derby Royal Infirmary.

The idea is a spin-off from on recent stirrings of campus activism. The trouble began with a Buildings Committee proposal to move a student union office into the refectory (a proposal that has now been dropped). About a hundred students picketed the committee meeting and held a brief and noisy occupation. Two weeks later one student was summoned for "breaches of discipline" before a special disciplinary panel.

More than 600 students are

obstructing university officers, and for damaging papers belonging to HM Customs & Excise (MoD recruitment leaflets), and again for "assisting in the disruption of the disciplinary hearing". The second student was suspended for two terms. Both students are appealing.

Eighty-five other students have put their names forward as witnesses and participants in the original incident: whether the university will bring charges against all or some of them is not yet clear. The students are convinced that the political mood at Sussex has hardened in the past year, as Government funds are cut back and the pressure to increase "privatisation" higher education.

# In touch with mammals

YOU CAN hardly get further away from the study conception of a museum than the Natural History Museum's "Discovering Mammals", a new exhibition exclusively for the blind and partially sighted. Visitors can follow the path of discovery that enables a biologist to distinguish between mammals and other animals, but through a recorded commentary, braille, Moon and large print labels, and touch parts of animal bodies which give the scientists vital clues and comparisons. Specimens to be touched include a large lion, an elephant's teeth, a mole's velvet fur, a porcupine's spines, and an antler.

"Discovering Mammals" is open March 1-31, free. Groups also welcome but booking necessary to avoid overcrowding. Phone 01-539 6323, extension 374.

# Stately homes and palaces

STATELY homes are a great educational resource, consequently the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England has appointed four new education officers for the Midlands and

South-west, for East Anglia and the South-east, and for the North. The fourth, Gail Durbin, is seconded to the Department of the Environment, to give an education service for Royal Palaces and Parks.

Contact of The Education Service (PPC), room C11/07, at 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB. A useful leaflet explains free entry for school groups, teachers' preliminary planning visits, and where "education rooms" exist. The annual joint DES / EH / DOE short course on the "Educational Use of Museums, Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings" for teachers, lecturers, museum staff, owners, guides, will be at Woburn Park, Polytechnic, April 15-20, information from The Education Service, English Heritage, 15 Great Marlborough Street, London W1V 1AE.

# Another look at the news

"NEWS REVIEW" is a fortnightly newsworksheet which consists of a balanced selection of items from the national press, together with background notes, maps, and questions. Some recent subjects have been the Logging of Telecom (with extracts from the Telegraph, Mail, and Guardian), the Hong Kong treaty (Telegraph and Express), the lifting of the Gibraltar blockade (Q&A), and the IRA (Guardian, Telegraph, and Sunday Mirror).

It is now in its third year and the publishers say that their 300 subscribers are teachers of 11-16-year-olds in all types of schools. The cost is £50 for 30 copies of each of the 20 issues in a year.

Details from News Review, Scott Publications, Moulton, Northampton NN3 1SH.

# Adhesives and abuse

THE DANGEROUS, potentially lethal habit of solvent abuse has been around for

some years now. Jack Straw MP initiated an adjournment debate on the subject in July 1980. The government's view then and now is that there is no simple statutory answer to the problem. The police are generally powerless to take action, it's difficult to restrict the sale of items like glue and shoe-cleaners which are in common and innocent use, water-based glues don't work as well and warnings on the packages would only be advertising "best buys" to young people looking for something to sniff. The best hope would lie in a community-based series of initiatives involving parents, social workers, doctors, health workers, and the police.

The trouble is that this form of drug abuse is a significant part of a modern teenage subculture which these adults have never directly experienced. It is the parents and professionals, as much as the youngsters themselves, who need to be educated in the subject. The Health Education Council, in conjunction with the Leeds Health Education Service and Michael Benn & Associates, has produced a training manual containing evaluative questionnaires, a tape-slide sequence, and materials which provide a comprehensive basis for ten workshop sessions. Tutors of any of the concerned groups should find it an invaluable aid.

# A £25 guide

THE HEAD'S Legal Guide mentioned last week costs £25 for the first year including quarterly amendments. The subject of the guide is available from Croner Publications Ltd., 173 Kingston Road, New Malden, Surrey, KT3 3SS.

Contributors: Malcolm Stuart, Owen Surridge, John Harder, Judith Sheffield, Ann Hills, Betty Jernam, Jack Cross, John Fairhall.

**WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**  
**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**  
MANPOWER SERVICES COMMISSION TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INITIATIVE  
**PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR**

The Wiltshire Education Committee has submitted to the Manpower Services Commission proposals for a scheme based on a consortium of 3 schools and a college in western Wiltshire for inclusion in the third phase of the TVEI.

The criteria for these programmes include a requirement that the project should have a Co-ordinator who will be responsible for the project as a whole within the Authority.

Applications are accordingly invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post Project Co-ordinator for the Wiltshire TVEI Scheme to take up duties as soon as possible after the end of March 1985. An appointment will be made only if the Authority's proposals are approved by the MSC.

Salary will be in accordance with Burnham Headteacher Group 10 (£16,824 - £18,141 p.a.). Conditions of Service will be those of the NJC for A.P.T. & C. Staff.

Appointment will be to a permanent post; at the end of the Scheme the appointee will be offered a suitable alternative post within the Authority.

This advertisement is placed in order to ensure that if the Authority's proposals are approved the Co-ordinator will be appointed as soon as possible in order to meet the tight timetable involved in launching the Scheme by September 1985.

Application forms (and further particulars) from Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Trowbridge, BA14 8JB (ref. ST/KES) Tel: Trowbridge 3641 Ext: 2454 returnable by 1 February.

**COLLEGE REPRESENTATIVE**

Macmillan Education Ltd. wish to appoint a freelance agent as College Representative for London and the surrounding counties. The successful applicant will call on Technical, F.E. and H.E. colleges in the area, to promote the expanding Macmillan list to lecturers.

Candidates should have a background of teaching 6th form or higher level and be a car owner with an endorsement free current driving licence.

A competitive rate is paid and reasonable expenses incurred in the course of the work, including a mileage allowance, will be reimbursed.

Candidates should feel at home in the atmosphere of the college staff room where they will be promoting our prestigious list of publications.

Please apply in writing, with full c.v. to: Sheila Brown, Personnel Manager, Macmillan Education Ltd., Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hants.

**TRAINERS WANTED**  
**ICOM LARGE CO-OPS PILOT TRAINING PROGRAMME**

We are looking for a number of TRAINERS to work with one or more large London Co-operatives. They will need skills in some of the following areas:

- Democratic and Collective working.
- Management.
- Marketing Techniques.
- Finance.
- Diagnosis of Co-op/Business problems.

We are also looking for a number of people to develop a special relationship with one or more of the CO-OPS; to lay a basis for the most effective forms of training and to follow this through into organisational practice.

The project will last for a year from May, 1985. Fees in the range of £90-£150 per day. Send C.V. and covering letter by February 11. Interviews March 1. Further details from:

Elaine Moore, Greater London Enterprise Board, 63-67 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6BD. Tel: 01-403 0300, ext 274.

Industrial Common Ownership Movement (I.C.O.M.) is an equal opportunities employer.

**City of Newcastle upon Tyne Education Committee**  
**COLLEGE OF ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY**  
**VICE PRINCIPAL**  
(Group 9: £21,651)

Following the appointment of the current Vice Principal to the Principalship of a Group 9 College from Easter 1985, applications are invited for this important post in the regional capital of the North East.

Further information and application forms are available from the Personnel Office, College of Arts and Technology, Maple Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE4 7SA, to be returned, for this post only, within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement to: Further Education Department, Civic Centre, Barras Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8PU.

**HEAD OF SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN**  
(£17,397 - £19,170)

Applications are invited for the above post in a major Centre of Art and Design, to commence on or before 1st May 1985. A new building is being planned for occupation in September 1986.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Personnel Office, College of Arts and Technology, Maple Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE4 7SA (Tel: (091) 273 8866 ext. 208) to be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

**THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND**  
**BOARD OF EDUCATION**  
is seeking to appoint  
**TWO ADVISERS IN ADULT EDUCATION**

ONE ADVISER will need to be well experienced in human relations education, with a working knowledge of other aspects of adult education.

THE OTHER ADVISER will need to have had considerable experience in Christian adult education, including a working knowledge of experiential educational methods.

Salary for both posts will be at Senior Executive Officer level on an incremental scale £11,782 to £14,444 inclusive of London Weighting. Applicants should be communicant members of the Church of England or of a Church in full communion therewith.

Further details of the posts (which are open to women or men, lay or ordained) together with an application form may be obtained from: Miss Anne Holt, Personnel Officer, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, SW1P 3NZ. Telephone: 01-222 9011. Ext. 351.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 11th February, 1985. Interviews will be held in London on 15th March, 1985.

**QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL, BRISTOL**  
**HEADSHIP**

Applications are invited for this post which will become vacant in September, 1985.

Queen Elizabeth's Hospital is an ex-Direct Grant School, now fully independent, situated in the centre of Bristol. There are 450 boys in the school (including approximately 100 in the Sixth Form), of which 350 are day boys and 100 boarders. The present Headmaster is a member of the Headmaster's Conference.

The salary will be on the Burnham 8 Scale, plus appropriate allowances and free house in the School.

Particulars from the Clerk to the Governors, Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Orchard Street, Bristol, BS1 5EQ.

**Bedfordshire Education Service**  
**DIRECTOR OF BEDFORD COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

Required from September 1, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter.

The college has a wide range of full-time and part-time courses at both advanced and non-advanced levels, including CNA, validated BA and B.Ed Honours degrees, PGCE and BTEC courses, in agriculture, horticulture, building, business studies, catering, engineering, hair dressing, mathematics, computing and secretarial studies.

Applicants should have teaching and administrative experience at a senior level in addition to managerial skills of a high order. The college is in Group 9 and the salary is currently £25,169.53.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from The Chief Education Officer (Reference FEC1), County Hall, Bedford MK42 9AP. Closing date February 8, 1985.

Bedfordshire is an equal opportunities employer.

**LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING**  
**SOUTHALL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**  
**VICE-PRINCIPAL**  
(Group 6) £20,349 inclusive

Applications are invited for the above post which becomes vacant on May 1, 1985.

Applicants must be graduates with senior teaching and administrative experience in further/higher education. Experience with Manpower Services Commission schemes would be an advantage, but personal commitment and an ability to communicate effectively with college staff, employers, the local community and outside agencies will be essential.

Further particulars obtainable from: Chief Education Officer (Ref FE/SCOT), London Borough of Ealing, Hadley House, 78-81 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, London W5 5SU. Telephone inquiries to 01-579 2424 ext 2593 or 2561. Closing date February 4, 1985.

**U.S. INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY - EUROPE**  
requires  
**REGISTRAR AND ASSISTANT REGISTRAR**

Experience with American educational systems required. Post available now.

For appointment or initial enquiry write or call Assistant to Campus Director, U.S.I.U.E., The Avenue, Bushey, Herts.

Telephone: Watford (0923) 49067

**KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC**  
*Faculty of Engineering*  
**HEAD ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS ENGINEERING**

Applications are invited from highly qualified candidates for this Grade VI post. Applicants should have proven professional and research records, wide industrial contacts and a good appreciation of high education in electronic engineering. The School is responsible for a new MEng extended course in addition to well-established BEng and BSc courses of high reputation. The Head appointed will be regarded foremost on an academic leader, contributing to the teaching programmes and spearheading the School's research, consultancy and development efforts. A candidate of sufficient standing can be considered for appointment as professor.

Salary range £18,075 - £19,848.

Further details and application forms to be returned by latest 1st March 1985 from Personnel Officer, Kingston Polytechnic, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-545 1365 Ext. 287.

Anyone wishing to discuss the post on an informal and confidential basis is welcome to contact Professor John Coekin, Dean of Engineering on 01-545 1365 ext 246.

**Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk to the Governing Body**

Grade PO18 £10,761 - £11,703 p.a. plus £877 (L.W. and Supplements)

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Administrative Officer at Willesden College of Technology, Denzil Road, London NW10. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Principal for the organisation and effective functioning of the administrative, clerical & secretarial areas of the College and will form part of the Senior Management Team with the Principal and the two Vice Principals.

Applicants should be suitably qualified, academically or professionally and previous experience in a further/higher educational establishment is essential.

Application forms and job descriptions from the Personnel Division, Room 1, Brent Town Hall Annex, Kings Drive, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 8BN returnable by 14th February, telephone 01-903 0271 (24 hour Answerphone service). Reference number E364 must be quoted.

**London Borough of BRENT**

**ACTON TECHNICAL COLLEGE**  
Required for January, 1985:  
**Part-Time Lecturers in Keyboard and Office Skills Communication Catering and Industrial Cooking**

Applicants should have appropriate qualifications and experience. Telephone (01-993 2344) to Head of Department of Business and General Studies, Acton Technical College, Mill Hill Road, London W3 8UX.

**DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL**  
**DERWENTSIDE TERTIARY COLLEGE - (GROUP 4) APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPAL**

Applications are invited from persons with suitable qualifications for the post of Principal of Derwentside Tertiary College which is to open in September, 1986, as a result of a reorganisation of post-16 education in the Derwentside area.

The successful candidate will be required to take up duty on September 1, 1986, prior to the opening of the Tertiary College.

Further details and application forms, returned by February 8, 1985, from the Director of Education, County Hall, Durham DH1 1SU, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

**LANGUAGE SCHOOL, SPAIN**

Important school in La Coruna, Spain, require teacher of English preferably with degree in English or English Literature, to start immediately. Applicants must speak Spanish. Salary 50,000 p.a. with a timetable of 24 classes per week.

Applicants should telephone and send CV with recent photograph and telephone number to: Carol C/ Benito, Blanco Rajoy, 8, 10, La Coruna, Tel. 292422 or 292388.

**RADIO ACADEMY POSTGRADUATE RESEARCHERS**

The Radio Academy is undertaking a unique survey of research in radio broadcasting. It is looking for an experienced post-graduate researcher to produce the first descriptive bibliography and agenda for future research in this field. The post will be offered on a short term contract and based in London.

For full details please send an S.A.E. to: Radio Academy, The Council House, College Green, Bristol BS1 5TR.

**UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING**  
**Postgraduate Research Studentships**

A limited number of full-time research studentships for candidates registered for higher degrees will be available; tenable from 1 October 1985 in any department for up to three years.

Candidates should hold or be expected to achieve a good Honours degree. The studentships will carry remission of fees together with a maintenance grant of £2,585 p.a.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Registrar, University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA. Closing date 31 March 1985.

**EDUCATION GUARDIAN**  
Life can be at times  
The Education Guardian  
Failing mai  
KING FA  
Colle  
and  
AL-HASA  
S  
Vacancies for  
Engineering  
REQUIREMENTS  
Vacancies for WO  
REQUIREMENTS  
THE R  
FOR M  
ASSISTAN  
FOR 7  
HUMBERSIDE  
EDUCATION  
Administr  
(Governing Bodies) (to  
commence, to be respon  
administrative work relat  
to obtain application for  
Education, Staffing Sect  
NUT 88A  
Closing date 1st Februar  
All applicants are consid  
sex or marital statu  
operations have the wri  
be guaranteed an interview



Life can be hard at times

The Editor THE GUARDIAN

Dear Sir,

I AM 11 and am now going to school. I am a comprehensive school. I am fed up with the fact that the school puts all the noisy kids who don't care less about their work in with the quiet hard working kids. I do not agree with this system because it stops the hard working kids from working. This, in turn, affects their exam results.

Also some noisy children never stop being noisy, so the teachers never tell them off. They do not because if they did, the noisy kids would just carry on. If you told the teacher about the way the noisy kids behaved and the kids were told off (which they wouldn't be) they would call you a snob or a class.

Some fourth years spat in my hair today and I couldn't do anything about it because A. the teachers would not tell them off because the 4th years would make up some excuse and B. they would beat you up if you did tell.

The only thing I like about the school is the lessons but the kids. — Yours faithfully, C.K. Nottingham.

**Waiting mail**  
IF THE successful Oxbridge applicants were to receive confirmation before Christmas, and the unsuccessful ones after Christmas, even potential Oxbridge students should be able to deduce that no pre-Christmas letter means no place.

G. Lawrence,  
110 Wyndham Crescent,  
Canton, Cardiff

School doctors all at sea

"WHATEVER happened to the NIT Nurse" (January 15): If school health as a distinct service has indeed sunk without trace, then there are thousands of school doctors (or community health doctors) and nurses floating in the open sea, praying for landfall. Newcastle and Nottingham can indeed be cited as areas of excellence — but there are other thriving, progressive Community Child Health departments in Health Districts throughout the country. Education as a discipline in the open sea, as part of the wider field of community paediatrics.

Katrin FitzHerbert's article totally fails to point out that one of the major recommendations of the Court Report, was the appointment of Consultant Community Paediatricians.

Paediatricians appointed to

An acceptable face of funding

SIR KEITH Joseph, at the North-east Education Conference, said that he found it acceptable that parental funding was used to purchase educational necessities and that it was for LEAs to assess which schools would need need additional capital allowance to compensate where parents could not afford to make contributions.

This statement of the Secretary of State's view

concerns the National Confederation of Parent-Teacher Associations. It is a pity that it undermines the previously accepted principle of free education according to age, aptitude, and ability. Sheila Naylor, NCPA, 43 Stonebridge Road, Northfleet, Gravesend, Kent

Method of selection of school governors: what are the criteria for nominees?

FURTHER to my letter last week on school government: The administration of our schools is a legitimate concern of parents, but school government will not attract the interest and confidence it needs until its operation is more widely known — how governors are appointed, whether qualifications are required, and if so what they are. In the case of the political nominees, what are the criteria? Experience and/or interest in education? Party allegiance? The interested parties, parents and staff, are in the best position to select.

While the method of selection of governors should be more widely known, the existing duties of governing bodies also present embarrassing anomalies. Governors on average may enter school three or four times a year, and must take decisions on staffing, building priorities, and other less important matters. Many of them are not suitably qualified either by experience or by interest to be left to the teachers. The problem is one of enlisting the right and necessary interest of the community parents and staff in a viable institution without the anomalies of the present set-up.

Further, the governors, through no fault of their own, have power without responsibility. Who carries the can if a bad appointment causes trouble? Who is in a position to query their decisions? In any case individual tenure may be short, and can be terminated at will.

And at the same time education is too important to be left to the teachers. The problem is one of enlisting the right and necessary interest of the community parents and staff in a viable institution without the anomalies of the present set-up.

Change should begin by facing squarely the existing practice of political representation, establishing criteria of selection which should be made widely known to the public, parents, and staff.

Areas of decision-making should be reviewed. Appointments, building programmes, and such matters of vital concern to the school's well-being, should be recognised as the proper responsibility of the school management (head, deputies, senior staff) as in commerce, industry, and the professions.

For the record, and with bated breath, it must be said that a governing body, while essential to a community school, is not necessary for the successful running of a school. An LEA to my knowledge in the 1950s did not appoint governors to some new schools, but after a while resumed the practice. Which suggests the unthinkable — would there be governing bodies if they did not provide an opportunity of patronage to some political parties?

Norman Bridge, Portishead, Cumbria.

TWO SMALL errors in Maureen O'Connor's piece about

governors on January 8. The National Association of Governors and Managers was founded 15, not 25 years ago, and we do not think governors need stronger powers, we want them to use the powers they already have more effectively. We are surprised, too, at the suggestion that parent governors do not attend meetings regularly. Our experience is that parents and staff governors are more active in every way than political appointees, many of whom, heads tell us are never seen.

Felicity Taylor,  
10 Brookfield Park,  
London NW5 1EX.



Philosophy at A level

FOLLOWING the appearance last year of the AEB and JMB "A" level philosophy syllabuses, the wish was expressed at conferences in London and Sheffield that an Association of Teachers of Philosophy be set up.

The association is still very much in the process of being formed, but interested teachers, advisers and others are invited to write to Drs P. Goller, M. Roche and N. Sellers, A.T.P. Secretariat and Industrial Studies Unit, Carr Road, Deepcar, Sheffield.

Colin Butler, Sittingbourne.

Change should begin by facing squarely the existing practice of political representation, establishing criteria of selection which should be made widely known to the public, parents, and staff.

Areas of decision-making should be reviewed. Appointments, building programmes, and such matters of vital concern to the school's well-being, should be recognised as the proper responsibility of the school management (head, deputies, senior staff) as in commerce, industry, and the professions.

For the record, and with bated breath, it must be said that a governing body, while essential to a community school, is not necessary for the successful running of a school. An LEA to my knowledge in the 1950s did not appoint governors to some new schools, but after a while resumed the practice. Which suggests the unthinkable — would there be governing bodies if they did not provide an opportunity of patronage to some political parties?

Norman Bridge, Portishead, Cumbria.

TWO SMALL errors in Maureen O'Connor's piece about

The danger of VAT in 1807

IN VIEW of the possible imposition of VAT on the printed word — books, journals, newspapers, and the rest — by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, your readers may care to consider the classical "ignorance is strength" statement made by Davies (Giddy) Gilbert, MP for Bodmin (1808-1832), when opposing Whitbread's bill of 1807 to provide elementary education.

"However specious in theory the project might be of giving education to the labouring classes of the poor, it would in effect be found to be prejudicial to their morals and happiness. It would teach them to despise their lot in life, instead of making them good servants in agriculture and other laborious employments to which their rank in society is destined them."

Instead of teaching them subordination, it would render them fractious and refractory, as was evident in the manufacturing counties. It would enable them to read seditious pamphlets, vicious books, and publications against Christianity. It would render them insolent to their superiors; and, in a few years, the result would be, that the social and political order necessary to direct the strong arm of power towards them, Stanley Alderson, Cambridge.

Change should begin by facing squarely the existing practice of political representation, establishing criteria of selection which should be made widely known to the public, parents, and staff.

Areas of decision-making should be reviewed. Appointments, building programmes, and such matters of vital concern to the school's well-being, should be recognised as the proper responsibility of the school management (head, deputies, senior staff) as in commerce, industry, and the professions.

For the record, and with bated breath, it must be said that a governing body, while essential to a community school, is not necessary for the successful running of a school. An LEA to my knowledge in the 1950s did not appoint governors to some new schools, but after a while resumed the practice. Which suggests the unthinkable — would there be governing bodies if they did not provide an opportunity of patronage to some political parties?

Norman Bridge, Portishead, Cumbria.

TWO SMALL errors in Maureen O'Connor's piece about

Fending off 6p a copy

IT IS NOT surprising that letters from university and school teachers on the subject of photocopying that has caused the ills of academic publishing, rather than the rapid growth of publishing and proliferation of titles during the period of educational expansion, followed by the problem of retrenchment with the economic recession and cuts in education.

The sort of licensing fee that would compensate publishers for their actual losses from photocopying, bearing in mind the large amount of copying that causes no loss, would be a fraction of a penny per page and not the multiples of a penny that is being demanded. This is not compensation but a demand for revenue. Nor do I accept that either the writers' unions or the publishers can speak for the majority of authors, most of whom, I repeat, have not been consulted.

Sol Picciotto,  
University of Warwick.

Girls' choice of a secure career

THE REVIEW "I want to be an Engineer" implies that the extraordinarily low proportion of girls going into engineering in Britain is because of prejudice of some kind.

If society wants more engineers, female or male,

the profession has to be as secure and as financially attractive as medicine, law, teaching, the civil service. — Yours faithfully, Dr T. R. Skelley,  
127 Tunbury Avenue,  
Walsley, Kent.

governors on January 8. The National Association of Governors and Managers was founded 15, not 25 years ago, and we do not think governors need stronger powers, we want them to use the powers they already have more effectively. We are surprised, too, at the suggestion that parent governors do not attend meetings regularly. Our experience is that parents and staff governors are more active in every way than political appointees, many of whom, heads tell us are never seen.

Felicity Taylor,  
10 Brookfield Park,  
London NW5 1EX.

TWO SMALL errors in Maureen O'Connor's piece about

Surplus to whose needs?

CAROLINE PENN (January 15) is of course right when she says "it should be national policy only to improve the quality of school life not to whittle away at facilities." What she fails to do, however, is to connect the actions of the Labour local authority, of which she complains, to the national policies of the Conservative Government, which make economies unavoidable.

Ms. Penn sees withdrawing the rights of privately educated students to the county's music facilities as "sour grapes" and the selling-off of school playing fields in Nottinghamshire as an unjustifiable sacrifice. I am not prepared to shed tears of sympathy for parents who, having bought their way out of our education system, are disappointed to find that they can't have access to the "best" bits of that system: if cuts are to be made, it is reasonable that those completely uncommitted to state education should feel them, and that what resources are available for music should go to children whose parents can't or won't pay for private teaching.

I don't like the selling-off of "surplus" playing fields and the County Council deserves criticism for the way in which that decision was reached and the usual failure to make its case publicly. But rather than fight against a Labour council which has done much to improve educational provision in the county, notably in respect of nursery provision in areas of social need, we should identify the real threat to state education and fight with all our strength a Tory administration which daily attacks the quality of our children's lives through its policies on education and local government. — Yours faithfully,

Maureen Bell,  
4 Elm Avenue,  
Beckenham, Notts.

governors on January 8. The National Association of Governors and Managers was founded 15, not 25 years ago, and we do not think governors need stronger powers, we want them to use the powers they already have more effectively. We are surprised, too, at the suggestion that parent governors do not attend meetings regularly. Our experience is that parents and staff governors are more active in every way than political appointees, many of whom, heads tell us are never seen.

Felicity Taylor,  
10 Brookfield Park,  
London NW5 1EX.

TWO SMALL errors in Maureen O'Connor's piece about

KING FAISAL UNIVERSITY College of Agriculture and Food Sciences

AL-HASA, EASTERN PROVINCE, SAUDI ARABIA

Vacancies for MEN

Associate or Assistant Professor in the Agricultural Engineering Department

REQUIREMENTS: — PhD degree in Agricultural Engineering in the field of Electricity and Agricultural Processing. — 3 years' teaching and research experience at university level as an Associate Professor in the field of electric power, instrumentation, automatic controls and agricultural processing engineering. — Fluency in both ENGLISH and ARABIC.

Vacancies for WOMEN

1. Assistant, Associate or Professor. Specialisation in Child Development and Family and Child, Nursery Schools and Kindergarten, and the problems of children, care of disabled children, child care and safety, the family and contemporary problems, and to supervise a model nursery school.

2. Assistant, Associate or Professor. Specialisation in Housing, Home Furnishing and Interior Design or Home Management to teach courses in fundamentals of housing, introduction to home furnishing, home management, and family economics.

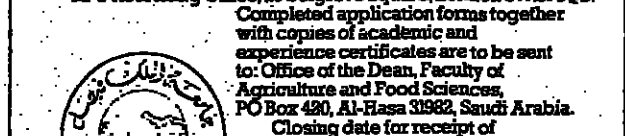
3. Assistant, Associate or Professor. Specialisation in Textiles and Clothing to teach courses in textiles for the consumer, introduction to pattern design and clothing for adults and children.

REQUIREMENTS: — PhD degree. — Fluency in both ENGLISH and ARABIC. — Minimum of 2 years' teaching and research experience for Professors; 2 years for Assistant and Associate Professors.

Please obtain application form from KFU Recruiting Office, 29 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 9QB.

Application forms should be sent to: Office of the Dean, Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences, P.O. Box 400, Al-Hasa 31982, Saudi Arabia.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 28th February 1985.



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE Burnham Lecturer Grade I

in the Engineering Science Department at the School of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Bordon, Hants

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to fill this post as soon as possible.

The person appointed will be required to offer to teach at least two of the subjects listed below up to BTEC Certificate level in Mechanical Engineering to soldiers serving in REME:

Applied Mathematics Engineering & Mechanical Science Engineering Drawing Engineering Materials

Additionally, there will be a requirement to develop a third subject and/or accept some responsibility for: A Mechanical laboratory, Writing Course material, Writing laboratory experiments sheets, the formulation of examinations questions, Assisting in the soldiers' Study Centre, which require some evening involvement.

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

An appropriate degree or Chartered Engineer status would be preferred, but candidates holding HNC or C & G Full Technological Certificate will be considered.

A formal teacher training certificate would be an advantage. Candidates should have had industrial experience or seen service in a technical branch of HM, and will preferably have had teaching experience appropriate to the job.

SALARY will be in accordance with the Scales for Teachers in Establishments for Further Education, England and Wales currently £5,910-£10,512 plus a pensionable allowance of 17% of salary for the slightly longer working year.

SUPERANNUATION. The appointment is superannuable under the Teachers' Superannuation Scheme and will attract established civil servant status.

THE CIVIL SERVICE IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

APPLICATION FORMS and further information may be obtained from Ministry of Defence, CM(S)4(L), Room 339, Lecon House, Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8RY. Closing date for completed application forms, quoting AW1654, is February 22, 1985.

Additional details may be obtained from the Ministry of Defence, CM(S)4(L), Room 339, Lecon House, Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8RY. Closing date for completed application forms, quoting AW1654, is February 22, 1985.

BOURNEMOUTH & POOLE COLLEGE OF Art & Design

APPOINTMENT OF STAFF

Following a major restructuring of the College, and Authority support for the development of a new course provision, applications are invited for the following posts:

Department of Graphic Design and Technical Illustration LECTURER I in ILLUSTRATION (full-time post)

Department of Photography, Film and Television LECTURER I in PHOTOGRAPHY (full-time post)

LECTURER I in FILM AND TELEVISION PRODUCTION (full-time post)

TECHNICIAN in FILM AND TELEVISION PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES (full-time temporary post — initially three months)

Department of Fashion and Interiors PART-TIME (6 hours per week) LECTURER in INTERIOR DESIGN

All the above posts are tenable as soon as the appointees can take up appointment.

Detailed job specifications and application forms are available from the Senior Administrative Officer, Bournemouth and Poole College of Art and Design, Wallisdown Road, Poole, Dorset. Closing date for applications: two weeks from the appearance of this advertisement.

University of East Anglia Norwich

LECTURESHIP IN SEDIMENTOLOGY

Applications are invited for a lectureship in Sedimentology in the School of Environmental Sciences from April 1, 1985 (or not later than October 1, 1985). Salary will be on the scale £7,500-£14,000 per annum.

The post holder will be expected to have experience in both geological and process sedimentology, to make a substantial contribution to courses in sedimentology and earth history, and to develop effective links with the School's established research groups in sedimentology, geomorphology and other geological sciences.

Applications (three copies) which should include a full curriculum vitae, including exact date of birth, together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the Senior Administrative Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ (Telephone 0693 59161, ext. 2130) from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than February 18, 1985. No forms of application are issued.

University of Southampton

Department of Geology

Teaching Fellow/Senior Teaching Fellow

The Department of Geology seeks a teaching fellow/senior teaching fellow to carry out the duties associated with the new course provision, training of Saudi Arabian geology graduates. The teaching programme will be based in Southampton with about ten weeks fieldwork in the UK. Specialist help with field areas will be provided.

Candidates should have a good knowledge of field techniques and, ideally, previous experience of working with Saudi Arabians but lack of this should not deter otherwise well-qualified candidates. The contract will be for six months commencing on or before 1 March 1985.

Salary dependent on age and qualifications within range £7,000 - £15,000 per annum. Further details may be obtained by telephoning Professor R. W. Heald (0703 591122) or from Dr A. S. Copland. The University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH to whom applications should be sent in duplicate giving a brief curriculum vitae and the names of two referees. Closing date February 4.

University of Wales

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

RESEARCH ASSISTANT (C28)

(Fixed Term, one year) to work with Dr Dylan Jones on a project concerned with typographical skills in Post Office work. Candidates should have a first degree with Psychology as its main subject and should have an interest in human experimental psychology.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE (C29)

(Fixed-term, three years) to work with Dr Dylan Jones on a project titled "Human Information Processing Under High Work Load." Candidates should have a background in human experimental psychology, preferably to PhD level. Experience of work with computers (especially with VAX/VMS) would be an advantage. Salary: Research Assistant: Within range £5,000 to £8,000 per annum. Research Associate: Within range £7,000 to £10,000 per annum. Requests (quoting Ref C28 or C29) for details and application form to: Staffing Office, UWIST, PO Box 68, Cardiff CF1 3SA. Closing date February 18, 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON School of Modern Languages

Two Lectureships

In the Department of French

Applications are invited for 2 Lectureships in the Department of French, 1 permanent, 1 for three years in the first instance, in one or more of the following fields:

French Literature before 1715; Modern French Literature; French Theatre.

Salary scale £7,500 to £14,000 per annum. The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from Dr D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (7 copies from UK applicants) should be sent not later than February 18, 1985.

Please quote reference 1501/A.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES

TWO LECTURESHIPS

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH

Applications are invited for 2 Lectureships in the Department of French, 1 permanent, 1 for three years in the first instance, in one or more of the following fields:

French Literature before 1715; Modern French Literature; French Theatre.

Salary scale £7,500 to £14,000 per annum. The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from Dr D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (7 copies from UK applicants) should be sent not later than February 18, 1985.

Please quote reference 1501/A.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES

TWO LECTURESHIPS

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH

Applications are invited for 2 Lectureships in the Department of French, 1 permanent, 1 for three years in the first instance, in one or more of the following fields:

French Literature before 1715; Modern French Literature; French Theatre.

Salary scale £7,500 to £14,000 per annum. The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from Dr D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (7 copies from UK applicants) should be sent not later than February 18, 1985.

Please quote reference 1501/A.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES

TWO LECTURESHIPS

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH

Applications are invited for 2 Lectureships in the Department of French, 1 permanent, 1 for three years in the first instance, in one or more of the following fields:

French Literature before 1715; Modern French Literature; French Theatre.

Salary scale £7,500 to £14,000 per annum. The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from Dr D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (7 copies from UK applicants) should be sent not later than February 18, 1985.

Please quote reference 1501/A.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES

TWO LECTURESHIPS

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH

Applications are invited for 2 Lectureships in the Department of French, 1 permanent, 1 for three years in the first instance, in one or more of the following fields:

French Literature before 1715; Modern French Literature; French Theatre.

Salary scale £7,500 to £14,000 per annum. The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from Dr D. W. Powell, Staffing Department, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (7 copies from UK applicants) should be sent not later than February 18, 1985.

Please quote reference 1501/A.

Teachers/Technical Specialists. They're asking for you in Vanuatu.

Voluntary Service Overseas is looking for teachers of English, modern languages, maths, science, vocational subjects (commerce, secretarial skills, home economics, woodwork, metalwork, agricultural science), specialist teachers of the handicapped and teacher trainers to work in schools and colleges throughout the third world.

VSO work - being carried out by some 1,000 volunteers at this moment - has a lasting effect in combating world poverty and hunger.

And each VSO worker returns richly rewarded by the two-year experience.

Applicants should be aged between 20 and 65, without dependants and willing to accept no more than the 'local' rate of pay.

If you have the right qualities and expertise and you're free to go, please believe that you're needed urgently!

If you're unable to go, but you would like to support our work, there are still two things you can do: send a donation; become a VSO member. (For more information, please complete and return the coupon.)

I'm interested in volunteering my qualifications or experience are

Please send details about VSO membership to: VSO, 100 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PH (UK & E.A. approved) Chassis no 31575/G

Name

Address

Post to: Enquiries Unit, Voluntary Service Overseas,







## EXCITING OPPORTUNITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

The Zimbabwe Government wishes to recruit suitably qualified teachers for service in secondary schools to assist in a time of temporary teacher shortage. Those selected will be appointed on three year contracts which provide, inter alia, for air fares and baggage allowances to Zimbabwe and back to Britain or Ireland on completion of the contract.

Enquiries are invited from interested persons, who must have a degree in Arts/Science, preferably in conjunction with a professional teaching qualification, or a secondary teachers' certificate.

Interested persons are invited to address enquiries, accompanied by a brief c.v. (which in the case of graduates must detail the subjects taken year by year in the degree course), to:

The Senior Recruitment and Education Attache,  
Zimbabwe High Commission,  
429 Strand, London WC2R 0SA.

## Senior Lecturer- Advanced Computer Technique Defence ADP Training Centre

The Centre, at Blandford Camp, Dorset is responsible for the professional ADP training of officers and NCOs of the Armed Forces and MOD civilians.

The range of courses covers fundamental professional training, systems analysis and design, and programming. Other courses cover real-time systems and project management. There is an Advanced Course (30 weeks) in preparation for BCS examinations. All courses are residential.

The person appointed will be expected to lecture to all courses (training will be given, if necessary, in particular aspects) and to contribute to the development of the subjects taught.

Candidates must have a degree in computer science or related subject, or a relevant qualification, which may be an

obtained in the Armed Services, and have had 5 years' experience in the application or teaching of ADP and be experienced lecturers or be able to instruct. Experience in Project Management and the implementation of computer systems advantageous. The ability to speak in public essential.

Starting salary within the range £13,075 - £15,360 according to qualifications and experience. Accommodation may be available.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 12 February 1985) write to: Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref G/6436.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

Ministry of Defence

## Senior Youth and Community Worker

ORCHARD YOUTH AND COMMUNITY CENTRE, SLOUGH

£9,345 to £10,467 inclusive

Required to be responsible for the organisation and development of work with young people and adults among the black community in Slough. Applicants must be qualified Youth and Community Workers or teachers and should have a clear understanding and experience of West Indian culture and aspirations, together with proven organising ability and skills in the practice of casework and counselling young people, especially in the areas of welfare and legal rights.

Comprehensive In-Service training and personal supervision. Removal expenses in approved cases.

For informal discussion telephone John Ainsley or Andrew Amann on Slough 76136.

Application forms and job specification from Director of Education (YCS), Slough Hall, Slough, Reading RG2 9XE (SAE please).

## Senior Youth and Community Worker

COX GREEN YOUTH AND COMMUNITY CENTRE, MAIDENHEAD

£9,345 to £10,467 inclusive

We are looking for a qualified Youth and Community Worker for a Joint Project between the County Youth and Community Service, the Community Association and the Church of England. The person appointed will have 3-5 years experience of working with voluntary community organisations and proven managerial and communication skills.

In accordance with a new management structure adopted in recent months the worker will be one of a team of two co-workers, the other being the Parish Priest who is also based at the centre. The Youth and Community Worker will have a prime responsibility for the development of work with young people both within the centre and in the surrounding area and will also be involved in work to support the considerable voluntary effort in community activities.

Comprehensive In-Service Training and personal supervision. Removal expenses in approved cases.

For informal discussion contact Rosemary Arber, District Youth and Community Officer, telephone Windsor 61022.

Application form and detailed job description from Director of Education (YCS), Slough Hall, Slough, Reading RG2 9XE (SAE please).

## Youth and Community Worker

FOR THE AFRO-CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY IN SLOUGH

£9,345 to £10,467 inclusive

Required to establish and maintain contact with young members of the Afro-Caribbean community with a view to assisting the Service to meet their needs. Applicants must be qualified Youth and Community Workers or Teachers with knowledge and experience of work with the Afro-Caribbean community and a definite commitment to improving the situation of underprivileged young black people. He/she should have the ability to work within a team of colleagues and to relate effectively to a range of different agencies to provide advice and information as appropriate. Comprehensive In-Service training and personal supervision. Removal expenses in approved cases.

For informal discussion telephone John Ainsley, District Youth and Community Officer on Slough 76136.

Application form and job specification from Director of Education (YCS), Slough Hall, Slough, Reading RG2 9XE (SAE please).

Closing date: 4th February, for all positions.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

## Royal County of Berkshire

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
OF SINGAPORE

SCHOOL OF  
ARCHITECTURE

Applications are invited for appointments as Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, Associate Professor and Professor from candidates with suitable academic and professional qualifications and experience.

Appointees will be required to teach Architectural Design. Preference will be given to candidates who are also able to teach in one or more of the following areas:

Building Construction & Technology  
Building Materials & Specifications  
Building Structures  
Building Services & Environmental Control  
Urban Design & Planning  
Landscape Architecture  
History of Architecture (Modern)  
History of Architecture (Western)  
History of Architecture (Eastern), in particular Chinese, Indian, and South East Asian

Architectural & Design Theory  
Computer Aided Design  
Building Economics & Management  
Professional Practice & Building Regulations (Singapore)

Gross annual emoluments range as follows:

Lecturer S\$39,860 - S\$57,500

Senior Lecturer S\$57,500 - S\$101,930

Associate Professor S\$101,930 - S\$123,000

Professor S\$123,000 - S\$145,740

(SGD\$1 = S\$2.52 approximately)

The commencing salary will depend on the candidate's qualifications, experience and the level of appointment offered.

Leave and medical benefits are provided. Under the University's Academic Staff Provident Fund Scheme, the staff member and the University are each required to contribute to the present rate of 25% of his salary, the contribution of the staff member and the University being subject to a maximum of S\$1,250 per month and S\$1,750 per month respectively. The sum standing to the staff member's credit in the Fund is tax-free and may be withdrawn when the staff member leaves Singapore/Malaysia permanently.

Depending on the type of contract offered, other benefits may include: a settling-in allowance of S\$1,000 (single) or S\$2,000 (married), subsidised housing at nominal rentals ranging from S\$120 to S\$216 p.m., education allowance for up to three children, subject to a maximum of S\$10,000 per annum, per child, passage assistance and baggage allowance for the transportation of personal effects to Singapore. Staff members may undertake consultation work, subject to the approval of the University, and retain consultation fees up to a maximum of 80% of their gross annual emoluments in any one year.

Application forms and further information on terms and conditions of service may be obtained from:

The Director, Personnel Department, National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore 0511, NUS Overseas Office, c/o Singapore High Commission in London, 5 Chesham Street, London SW1, U.K. Tel: 01-235 4562

Dependent on the type of contract offered, other benefits may include: a settling-in allowance of S\$1,000 (single) or S\$2,000 (married), subsidised housing at nominal rentals ranging from S\$120 to S\$216 p.m., education allowance for up to three children, subject to a maximum of S\$10,000 per annum, per child, passage assistance and baggage allowance for the transportation of personal effects to Singapore. Staff members may undertake consultation work, subject to the approval of the University, and retain consultation fees up to a maximum of 80% of their gross annual emoluments in any one year.

Application forms and further information on terms and conditions of service may be obtained from:

The Director, Personnel Department, National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore 0511, NUS Overseas Office, c/o Singapore High Commission in London, 5 Chesham Street, London SW1, U.K. Tel: 01-235 4562

Dependent on the type of contract offered, other benefits may include: a settling-in allowance of S\$1,000 (single) or S\$2,000 (married), subsidised housing at nominal rentals ranging from S\$120 to S\$216 p.m., education allowance for up to three children, subject to a maximum of S\$10,000 per annum, per child, passage assistance and baggage allowance for the transportation of personal effects to Singapore. Staff members may undertake consultation work, subject to the approval of the University, and retain consultation fees up to a maximum of 80% of their gross annual emoluments in any one year.

Application forms and further information on terms and conditions of service may be obtained from:

The Director, Personnel Department, National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore 0511, NUS Overseas Office, c/o Singapore High Commission in London, 5 Chesham Street, London SW1, U.K. Tel: 01-235 4562

Dependent on the type of contract offered, other benefits may include: a settling-in allowance of S\$1,000 (single) or S\$2,000 (married), subsidised housing at nominal rentals ranging from S\$120 to S\$216 p.m., education allowance for up to three children, subject to a maximum of S\$10,000 per annum, per child, passage assistance and baggage allowance for the transportation of personal effects to Singapore. Staff members may undertake consultation work, subject to the approval of the University, and retain consultation fees up to a maximum of 80% of their gross annual emoluments in any one year.

Application forms and further information on terms and conditions of service may be obtained from:

The Director, Personnel Department, National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore 0511, NUS Overseas Office, c/o Singapore High Commission in London, 5 Chesham Street, London SW1, U.K. Tel: 01-235 4562

Dependent on the type of contract offered, other benefits may include: a settling-in allowance of S\$1,000 (single) or S\$2,000 (married), subsidised housing at nominal rentals ranging from S\$120 to S\$216 p.m., education allowance for up to three children, subject to a maximum of S\$10,000 per annum, per child, passage assistance and baggage allowance for the transportation of personal effects to Singapore. Staff members may undertake consultation work, subject to the approval of the University, and retain consultation fees up to a maximum of 80% of their gross annual emoluments in any one year.

Application forms and further information on terms and conditions of service may be obtained from:

The Director, Personnel Department, National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore 0511, NUS Overseas Office, c/o Singapore High Commission in London, 5 Chesham Street, London SW1, U.K. Tel: 01-235 4562

Dependent on the type of contract offered, other benefits may include: a settling-in allowance of S\$1,000 (single) or S\$2,000 (married), subsidised housing at nominal rentals ranging from S\$120 to S\$216 p.m., education allowance for up to three children, subject to a maximum of S\$10,000 per annum, per child, passage assistance and baggage allowance for the transportation of personal effects to Singapore. Staff members may undertake consultation work, subject to the approval of the University, and retain consultation fees up to a maximum of 80% of their gross annual emoluments in any one year.

Application forms and further information on terms and conditions of service may be obtained from:

The Director, Personnel Department, National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore 0511, NUS Overseas Office, c/o Singapore High Commission in London, 5 Chesham Street, London SW1, U.K. Tel: 01-235 4562

Dependent on the type of contract offered, other benefits may include: a settling-in allowance of S\$1,000 (single) or S\$2,000 (married), subsidised housing at nominal rentals ranging from S\$120 to S\$216 p.m., education allowance for up to three children, subject to a maximum of S\$10,000 per annum, per child, passage assistance and baggage allowance for the transportation of personal effects to Singapore. Staff members may undertake consultation work, subject to the approval of the University, and retain consultation fees up to a maximum of 80% of their gross annual emoluments in any one year.

Application forms and further information on terms and conditions of service may be obtained from:

The Director, Personnel Department, National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore 0511, NUS Overseas Office, c/o Singapore High Commission in London, 5 Chesham Street, London SW1, U.K. Tel: 01-235 4562

Dependent on the type of contract offered, other benefits may include: a settling-in allowance of S\$1,000 (single) or S\$2,000 (married), subsidised housing at nominal rentals ranging from S\$120 to S\$216 p.m., education allowance for up to three children, subject to a maximum of S\$10,000 per annum, per child, passage assistance and baggage allowance for the transportation of personal effects to Singapore. Staff members may undertake consultation work, subject to the approval of the University, and retain consultation fees up to a maximum of 80% of their gross annual emoluments in any one year.

Application forms and further information on terms and conditions of service may be obtained from:

The Director, Personnel Department, National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore 0511, NUS Overseas Office, c/o Singapore High Commission in London, 5 Chesham Street, London SW1, U.K. Tel: 01-235 4562

Dependent on the type of contract offered, other benefits may include: a settling-in allowance of S\$1,000 (single) or S\$2,000 (married), subsidised housing at nominal rentals ranging from S\$120 to S\$216 p.m., education allowance for up to three children, subject to a maximum of S\$10,000 per annum, per child, passage assistance and baggage allowance for the transportation of personal effects to Singapore. Staff members may undertake consultation work, subject to the approval of the University, and retain consultation fees up to a maximum of 80% of their gross annual emoluments in any one year.

Application forms and further information on terms and conditions of service may be obtained from:

The Director, Personnel Department, National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore 0511, NUS Overseas Office, c/o Singapore High Commission in London, 5 Chesham Street, London SW1, U.K. Tel: 01-235 4562

Dependent on the type of contract offered, other benefits may include: a settling-in allowance of S\$1,000 (single) or S\$2,000 (married), subsidised housing at nominal rentals ranging from S\$120 to S\$216 p.m., education allowance for up to three children, subject to a maximum of S\$10,000 per annum, per child, passage assistance and baggage allowance for the transportation of personal effects to Singapore. Staff members may undertake consultation work, subject to the approval of the University, and retain consultation fees up to a maximum of 80% of their gross annual emoluments in any one year.

Application forms and further information on terms and conditions of service may be obtained from:

The Director, Personnel Department, National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore 0511, NUS Overseas Office, c/o Singapore High Commission in London, 5 Chesham Street, London SW1, U.K. Tel: 01-235 4562

Dependent on the type of contract offered, other benefits may include: a settling-in allowance of S\$1,000 (single) or S\$2,000 (married), subsidised housing at nominal rentals ranging from S\$120 to S\$216 p.m., education allowance for up to three children, subject to a maximum of S\$10,000 per annum, per child, passage assistance and baggage allowance for the transportation of personal effects to Singapore. Staff members may undertake consultation work, subject to the approval of the University, and retain consultation fees up to a maximum of 80% of their gross annual emoluments in any one year.

Application forms and further information on terms and conditions of service may be obtained from:

The Director, Personnel Department, National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore 0511, NUS Overseas Office, c/o Singapore High Commission in London, 5 Chesham Street, London SW1, U.K. Tel: 01-235 4562

Dependent on the type of contract offered, other benefits may include: a settling-in allowance of S\$1,000 (single) or S\$2,000 (married), subsidised housing at nominal rentals ranging from S\$120 to S\$216 p.m., education allowance for up to three children, subject to a maximum of S\$10,000 per annum, per child, passage assistance and baggage allowance for the transportation of personal effects to Singapore. Staff members may undertake consultation work, subject to the approval of the University, and retain consultation fees up to a maximum of 80% of their gross annual emoluments in any one year.

Application forms and further information on terms and conditions of service may be obtained from:

The Director, Personnel Department, National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore 0511, NUS Overseas Office, c/o Singapore High Commission in London, 5 Chesham Street, London SW1, U.K. Tel: 01-235 4562

Dependent on the type of contract offered, other benefits may include: a settling-in allowance of S\$1,000 (single) or S\$2,000 (married), subsidised housing at nominal rentals ranging from S\$120 to S\$216 p.m., education allowance for up to three children, subject to a maximum of S\$10,000 per annum, per child, passage assistance and baggage allowance for the transportation of personal effects to Singapore. Staff members may undertake consultation work, subject to the approval of the University, and retain consultation fees up to a maximum of 80% of their gross annual emoluments in any one year.

Application forms and further information on terms and conditions of service may be obtained from:

The Director, Personnel Department, National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge, Singapore 0511, NUS Overseas Office, c/o Singapore High Commission in London, 5 Chesham Street, London SW1, U.K. Tel: 01-235 4562

## WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

### MANPOWER SERVICES COMMISSION TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INITIATIVE INSTITUTION CO-ORDINATORS (Scale 4 or Lecturer II)

The Wiltshire Education Committee has submitted to the MSC proposals for a scheme based on a consortium of 3 schools and a college in western Wiltshire for inclusion in the third phase of the TVEI.

Applications are now invited for 4 posts of Co-ordinator based at the following institutions:

Handenham Comprehensive, Chippenham (11-18)

Sheldon Comprehensive, Chippenham (11-18)

George Ward Comprehensive, Melksham (11-18)

Chippenham Technical College

to take up duties as soon as possible after the end of March 1985.

Applicants should specify whether they wish to be considered for one named institution or for all posts.

Appointments will only be made if the Authority's proposals are approved by MSC.

Salary will be in accordance with Burnham Primary and Secondary Teachers Scale 4 or Burnham Further Education Lecturer II. Conditions of Service will be those for the Authority's Secondary or Further Education Teachers as appropriate.

Appointments will be to a permanent post; at the end of the Scheme the appointee will be offered suitable alternative posts within the Authority.

This advertisement is placed in order to ensure that if the Authority's proposals are approved the staff will be appointed as soon as possible in order to meet the timetable involved in launching the Scheme by September 1985.

Applicants should have good teaching experience, preferably with some background in curriculum innovation and planning.

Application forms (together with further particulars) from Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Trowbridge, BA14 8JB (ref: ST/KES) Tel. Trowbridge 3641, Ext. 2454, returnable by February 1.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

## Chelmer Institute of Higher Education

Applications are invited for the posts of:

**ACADEMIC SECRETARY**

£16,098-£17,877 per annum

To co-ordinate and develop the procedures for maintaining high academic standards on the Institute's wide range of vocational CMAA, ETSC and final professional advanced courses. To act as secretary to various academic committees.

Closing date: February 1, 1985.

**READER IN LAW**

£13,055-£16,467 per annum.

In addition to pursuing his/her own research interests and publications, the Reader will be expected to stimulate and to help develop research within the School and also to make a contribution to the teaching programme. Applicants should have proven research experience and a publication record. This post offers an exciting opportunity within an established Law School.

Closing date February 8, 1985.

Application forms and further details from the Personnel Officer, Chelmer Institute of Higher Education, Westcott Road South, Chelmsford CM1 4LL. Telephone 0245 354481, ext. 247.

**THURROCK TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

Woodview Grays

**DEANS OF STUDY**

(Head of Department Grade IV)

Required for May 1, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter.

(1) Dean of Community Studies

(2) Dean of Pre-Vocational Studies

The college team of five Deans is collectively responsible to the Principal for the curriculum design, recruitment and oversight of every course in the college (teams of teachers of related subjects are led by Heads of Schools). Each Dean takes responsibility for a list of courses which varies with the needs and demands of the population served.

The two posts incorporate responsibilities for all courses normally found in large General Education Departments including G.C.E., Basic Education, Core Skills, C.P.V.E., etc. with the addition of all V.T.S. courses.

The Governors invite applications from graduates with experience teaching and supervising in F.E. and work in appropriate professional fields and will seek to appoint a man or woman, who additionally shows the flexibility of approach required in college organisation in a period of rapid change.

SALARY: £15,057-£16,838 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.











## PRIMARY AND SECONDARY APPOINTMENTS

## SHERBORNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

### DORSET DT9 3QN

Required in September 1985

## WARDEN / HOUSEMISTRESS

for Sixth Form house of 70/75 girls. The post includes both pastoral and tutorial responsibilities and although previous school experience is not necessary, an interest in young people is essential.

Pleasant self-contained accommodation is available. Applicants should preferably be aged between 35 and 50. Apply in writing giving details of age, qualifications and experience, with the names and addresses of two referees, to the Headmistress.

(N.B. We have exemption under Section 72E of the Equal Opportunities Act to advertise for a Housemistress.)

## SHERBORNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

### DORSET

Required in September 1985

qualified teacher for full-time

## DRAMA post

Teaching will be throughout the school including Sixth Form work.

Apply in writing giving details of age, qualifications and experience, with the names and addresses of two referees, to the Headmistress, Sherborne School for Girls, Sherborne, Dorset DT9 3QN.

## BEDALES SCHOOL

Petersfield, Hampshire GU22 2DG

Independent Co-educational Boarding 13-18

## GEOGRAPHY GRADUATE

wanted from September 1985 to teach at all levels through to Oxbridge. The successful candidate will be expected to participate fully in the extra-curricular life of the School. Help with games an asset.

The Headmaster welcomes applications (letters — no forms — including curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees). Further details available upon request.

## SENIOR GENERAL SUBJECTS TEACHER

Well-qualified, Senior, general subjects Teacher required for a preferably non-Resident Post as Head of Education in small Boarding School for children with special needs. For further information please write with full cv to: Mrs P G Grey, Barwick House School, Barwick House, Barwick Park, Yeovil, Somerset. Telephone Yeovil 74732.

## THE HULME GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, OLDHAM

The Governors invite applications from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the

## HEADSHIP

of the above School. The post will become vacant from 1st September, 1985, on the resignation of the present Headmistress Miss M. A. Winfield B.A., consequent upon her appointment as Headmistress of St. Edward's School, Liverpool. The School is an independent Day School formerly Direct Grant and is in membership of the G.S.G.A. and G.S.A. There are currently 320 girls in the School, 67 in the Junior School and 434 in the Main School, of which 107 are in the Sixth Form. Full details may be found in the Girls School Year Book. For salary purposes the School is Group 3 plus Governors' Discretionary Allowance.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Hulme Grammar School, Chamber Road, Oldham. Tel 061-624 3442. Closing date for applications 31st January, 1985.

## SPECIAL EDUCATION

## CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL

## COMMUNITY LIAISON TEACHERS

(Burnham Scale 2 + 5)

Experienced Teachers are required to work in Community Mental Health Teams set up in Clwyd under the A11 Wales Strategy. Due to the nature of the duties involved, particularly in the field of mental health, a flexible approach to working in multi-disciplinary contexts is required.

Teaching experience with the mentally handicapped, together with a qualification in Special Education would be considered advantageous. Previous applicants will be automatically reconsidered and need not re-apply.

Application forms and job descriptions are obtained from the undersigned and should be returned by February 4, 1985.

JOHN HOWARD DAVIES  
Director of Education  
Education Department, Shire Hall, Mold. Tel Mold 2121 Ext. 2576.

## HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

## THE HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S SCHOOL

ELSTREE, BOREHAMWOOD, HERTFORDSHIRE WD6 2AF

Telephone: 01-297 4253

(HMC — Independent 1200 boys — 300 in Sixth)

Required for September, 1985, a

## HEAD of the DEPARTMENT of DESIGN

to be responsible for all aspects of Art, Craft, Technology and Technical Studies.

Further particulars of this major appointment available from the Headmaster.

## INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

## LANCASHIRE

## QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BLACKBURN BB2 6DF

HMC, INDEPENDENT, ASSISTED PLACES

1,800 pupils include 400 in co-educational Sixth-form

REQUIRED FOR SEPTEMBER 1985.

## YOUNG GRADUATE ENGLISH SPECIALIST

able to teach across the 11-18 range. Help with academic or boys' games an asset. Salary Scale 1 plus for a good PGCE candidate or Scale 2 plus for experienced applicant.

Apply in own hand with fully-detailed CV with names of two referees to the Headmaster within 14 days of this advertisement.

## LANCASHIRE

## QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BLACKBURN BB2 6DF

HMC, INDEPENDENT, ASSISTED PLACES

1,800 pupils include 400 in co-educational Sixth-form

REQUIRED FOR SEPTEMBER 1985.

## YOUNG GRADUATE HEAD OF BIOLOGY

able to head up a lively department, with Oxbridge entry-scale. Help with academic or boys' games desirable.

(Further particulars from Head Master upon receipt of SAE). Apply, in own hand, with full-detailed CV with names of two referees to the Headmaster within 14 days of this advertisement.

## INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

## HOWELL'S SCHOOL,

DENBIGH, CLWYD LL16 2BN.

An Independent Boarding School for Girls with 350 pupils aged from 11-18.

## HOUSEMISTRESS

Required for September 1985 as an academic Housemistress to be responsible for 40 girls aged 11-18 and for all other domestic and academic responsibilities for 50 girls in the Sixth Form.

Salary is based on a Burnham Scale and applicants should indicate which scale they would prefer to work on. The successful candidate will be expected to have a good knowledge of the school and its staff and to be able to work with the Headmistress and the staff in the Sixth Form.

Letters of application, giving full details of experience and qualifications, should be sent to the Headmistress at the above address. Further details are available on request.

## Queen Elizabeth Grammar School

Wakefield WF1 3QY

HMC, INDEPENDENT

(880 BOYS — 180 in Sixth Form)

## DIRECTOR OF MUSIC — BURNHAM SCALE 4

We require either in April or September 1985 a person suitably qualified and experienced for the above post, which becomes vacant owing to the retirement of the present holder.

Details of the school are in the Public Schools Yearbook, and further details of the post are obtainable from the Headmaster to whom applications should also be made.

ST EDWARD'S COLLEGE, Sandfield Park, Liverpool L12 1LF

Tel. 051-228 3376

(650 boys 11-18. Girls in Sixth Form)

R.C. H.M.C.

Required for September 1985, a

qualified

## TEACHER OF FRENCH

to teach throughout the school, with History as a preferred subsidiary. A willingness to help with sport would be an advantage. Scale 1 post.

Apply in writing to Headmaster, enclosing CV giving names of two referees.

## St Edward's College

Sandfield Park, Liverpool L12 1LF

Tel. 051-228 3376

(650 boys 11-18. Girls in Sixth Form)

R.C. H.M.C.

## HEAD OF FRENCH

Required for September, 1985, a

qualified teacher of French to take charge of Department and to teach French throughout the school, with History as a preferred subsidiary. A willingness to help with sport would be an advantage. Scale 1 post.

Apply in writing to Headmaster, enclosing CV giving names of two referees.

## The Abbey School, Reading

INDEPENDENT

Required in September, 1985, GRADUATE to assist in the teaching of French and to assist throughout the school to University Entrance Standard. Please apply to the Headmistress with full curriculum vitae.

## LIVERPOOL COLLEGE

Required in the Upper School (11-18) to teach French and to assist in the teaching of French and to assist throughout the school to University Entrance Standard. Please apply to the Headmistress with full curriculum vitae.

Apply in writing to Headmaster, enclosing CV giving names of two referees.

## St Vincent's R.C. School for Blind & Partially Sighted

NEW TRIST LANE, LIVERPOOL L15 2BN

Required for April 1985 —

an Experienced Teacher

for the Lower Junior class of mixed blind and partially sighted children at Burnham Scale 1 plus Special Allowance. Successful applicant must be willing to qualify as a Special Education Teacher. Salary on the Burnham Scale according to qualifications and experience.

Further details may be obtained from the Headmaster, Bedford Modern School, Menting Lane, Bedford MK41 7RT, to whom applications (by letter) should be made as soon as possible, quoting names of two referees.

## Metropolitan Borough of Trafford

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Sale Grammar School for Boys, Moss Lane, Sale, Manchester M22 4NA.

Tel. 061-472 4585.

## SCALE 1 TECH. DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY

Required as soon as possible for a

qualified teacher to teach in the

Department of Technology.

Applicants should telephone the Headmaster at the school.

## Metropolitan Borough of Trafford

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Sale Grammar School for Boys, Moss Lane, Sale, Manchester M22 4NA.

Tel. 061-472 4585.

## SCALE 1 TECH. DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY

Required as soon as possible for a

qualified teacher to teach in the

Department of Technology.

Applicants should telephone the Headmaster at the school.

## MANCHESTER City Council

## EDUCATION

### Headteacher Group 1

MAYFAIR NURSERY SCHOOL, Ashgate Avenue, Crossacres, Manchester M22 7ZE

Required from September, 1985:

Applications are invited from enthusiastic and well experienced teachers for the post of HEADTEACHER at this purpose-built, 40-place Nursery School.

The vacancy is due to the retirement of the present holder.

Application forms and details from the Chief Education Officer, Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BS.

Closing date February 8, 1985.

### HEAD OF CREATIVE ARTS AND VOCATIONAL STUDIES FACULTY

SPURLEY HEY HIGH SCHOOL, Mount Road, Gorton, Manchester M18 7GR

Required for September, 1985:

The Faculty includes Art, Woodwork, Metalwork, Pottery, Home Economics, Needlework, Office Practice, and Typewriting. Responsibilities also include some liaison and supervision duties with our FE link courses.

It is preferred that the successful applicant will have a CDT background and will be ready and able to refocus the work of the Faculty in a problem-solving design-orientated direction.

Through the present holder of the post does not retire until the end of the summer term, it is hoped that the successful applicant will be able to take up the appointment after Easter in order to prepare for the 1985-86 year.

### Teacher

Scale 1 PSSA

WOODSIDE SCHOOL, Crossacres Road, Manchester M22 5DR

Required as soon as possible:

Enthusiastic teacher to work with children aged 10-13 years in this resource school for children with moderate learning difficulties.

A Scale 2 post may be available to a suitable applicant. Closing date February 8, 1985.

### Teacher

Scale 1

MELLAND SCHOOL, Holmeford Road, Gorton, Manchester M10 7NG

Required for Easter, 1985:

An enthusiastic teacher with high professional standards and a commitment to curriculum development is required for this all-age school for pupils with severe learning difficulties. Closing date February 8, 1985.

### Teacher of General Subjects

Scale 1

NORTH MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Brookside Road, Moston, Manchester M10 9GJ

Required as soon as possible until the end of the summer term:

To teach either full time or part time to cover the equivalent of 1½ timetables. Applicants should indicate their preferred subjects.

Application by letter to the Headteacher at the school with the names and addresses of two referees.

### Teacher of Geography

Scale 1

ST THOMAS MORE RC HIGH SCHOOL, Palmerston Street, Ancoats, Manchester M12 6PT

Required from January 25, 1985:

Teachers are required from Easter, 1985, for Peacock School, an establishment for 50 children aged 5-15 years, which is developing as a resource-based service for children with social and emotional difficulties in the central district of the city.

The successful applicants must demonstrate that they can develop rapport with young people, will not be easily upset, and will be sufficiently flexible to respond appropriately both in terms of management of pupils and with regard to the curriculum.

Ability to offer one of the following subjects would be desirable: SCIENCE, CDT, HOME ECONOMICS, OUTDOOR EDUCATION. A member of staff will be appointed to take responsibility for the Lower School.

Staff will be encouraged to develop interests in Music and the Performing Arts.

Closing date February 1, 1985.

Application forms and details from the Headteacher at the school to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and will positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their racial, ethnic, or national origin, disability, age, sexuality, or responsibilities for dependants.

### LEIGHTON PARK SCHOOL

(HMC, Quaker, boys and Sixth form girls)

For Leighton Park's expansion in September 1985 staff are to be appointed to teach

### ENGLISH, ART AND DESIGN, MUSIC

with minority subjects. Residential responsibilities for Sixth form girls will be linked to one appointment.

Further information from the Headmaster, Leighton Park School, Reading RG2 7DH (0734-872065).

### BEDALES SCHOOL

Petersfield, Hampshire GU22 2DG.

Independent Coeducational Boarding 13-18

## COMPUTING

GRADUATE required from September 1985 to develop computing throughout the School as a specialist activity and as a service to all academic departments within the School.

Burnham plus, initial salary according to experience.

Applications in writing (letters — no forms — including curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees) to the Headmaster, who will send further details upon request.

### BEDFORD MODERN SCHOOL

Independent H.M.C.

1150 boys aged 7-18 years

Required for September 1985, a

## Graduate Teacher of ECONOMICS

Applications are invited from experienced teachers who wish to be considered for the Headship of the Department, and also from those seeking either a first or second appointment in a large and flourishing department. Teaching will include Economics at Advanced level, and if possible, Business Studies at Ordinary level. The successful applicant will also seek to take an active part in extra-curricular activities, particularly in Rugby, Cricket or Hockey. Salary on the Burnham Scale according to qualifications and experience.

Further details may be obtained from the Headmaster, Bedford Modern School, Menting Lane, Bedford MK41 7RT, to whom applications (by letter) should be made as soon as possible, quoting names of two referees.

### CLAYESMORE SCHOOL

DORSET

Keen, young P.E. Graduate required for September, 1985. Ability to help with boys' games: Rugby, Hockey and Cricket, and to coach at least two of these essential. A new Sports Centre has recently been opened with its own manager, and knowledge in this area welcomed. An academic subject, at least to "O" Level should be offered. Accommodation available.

Further details may be obtained from the Headmaster, Clayesmore School, Iwerne Minster, Blandford, Dorset, to whom application should be made, with details of qualifications and experience, and the names of two referees.

## SHERBORNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

### DORSET

Required in September, 1985

## DIRECTOR OF ART

This post involves the running of a large Art Department, and the successful applicant will have the opportunity and responsibility of being involved at an early date in the planning of an entirely new art building.

Apply in writing, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, with the names and addresses of two referees, to the Headmistress.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Maldstone Division

## CORNWALLIS SCHOOL, LINTON, MAIDSTONE

Appointment of

## HEADTEACHER

Group 12 (subject to review), Roll 1,360

Applications are invited for the post of Headteacher for this 11-16 High School from the autumn term 1985. Under the authority's Thameside scheme the school admits pupils of all abilities at age 11 with some pupils transferring to upper schools at age 13.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained (foolscap SAE please) from Divisional Officer, Astley House, Hastings Road, Maidstone ME15 7SQ, to be returned by 8th February 1985.

Re-advertisement. Previous applicants will be automatically reconsidered.

## KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

## ST. BEDE'S COLLEGE

ALEXANDRA PARK, MANCHESTER M16 8HX

(Independent R.C. Grammar School: 770 on roll Sept. 1985 including 50 girls in the Sixth Form)

## Required for September 1985

Good Honours Graduates to teach the following subjects up to Oxbridge Entrance Level:

ENGLISH MATHEMATICS CHEMISTRY

GEOGRAPHY ECONOMICS POLITICS

SPANISH CLASSICS

Practising Catholics preferred.

Salary: Burnham according to experience, but there would be a Scale 2 post for a person with the ability to coach Rugby up to 1st XV standard.

Letters of application together with the names of three referees should be forwarded to the Headmaster from whom further details of the posts may be obtained, by Wednesday 6th February.

## BEDALES SCHOOL

Petersfield, Hampshire GU22 2DG

Independent Co-educational Boarding 13-18.

## PIANIST

Required from April 1985. This is a full-time appointment involving individual teaching, accompanying and making a full contribution to the musical and general life of the School.

Full details available from: Jonathan Willocks, Director of Music. Applications, giving full details of musical and teaching career, should be addressed to the Headmaster (letters no forms — including curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees).

## CHARTERHOUSE

Required for September 1985

## HEAD OF PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

An interest in electronics and/or the use of computing within the Science Department would be welcome.

Applications with curriculum vitae and names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees to the Headmaster, Charterhouse, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 2DJ.

## CLAYESMORE SCHOOL, DORSET







## Come back Harold Lever, Chancellor Lawson has need of your Treasury wheezes



## NOTEBOOK

Hamish McRae

DENIS Healey used to call them "rippling wheezes" and would dispatch Harold Lever to cook them up. Today we are going to see why Nigel

Lawson will have to find some too.

For today we get the spending White Paper, what in the normal household or corporate world would be called a budget. What we normally think of as the Budget is in reality a revenue forecast.

Most of us (and most decent companies) work out how much we are going to spend at the same time as we work out how much we are going to earn. Not so HMG.

In our national account we do things differently, working out how much we are going to spend before we worry about how we are going to pay for it.

So in a very real sense, the spending White Paper is the other half of the Budget, and tomorrow we will start to get some inkling of just how much of a pickle the Chancellor is in.

You do not have to be

very sensitive to appreciate that during the last week or so the Chancellor has been taking every opportunity to downgrade expectations about the Budget "give-away" (actually a "take-away") because spending has been overrunning.

There have been stories in the papers, including this one, about the rise in the Treasury's central estimate of the borrowing requirement for this year. One aim is clearly to try to influence the Tory backbenchers, explaining to them that the notion of boosting demand by infrastructural investment does create severe budgetary problems.

Another aim is to break the news gently to the markets that things are not quite as rosy as they were even a few weeks ago, and perhaps to some extent to give a further justification

for the sharp rise in interest rates.

All this creates a much less favourable background for the Budget than was apparent a few weeks ago, and to some extent this unfavourable background will be better charted by the White Paper.

This is, where the ripping wheezes come in. The room for manoeuvre has been shrunk radically. The base for the PSBR has shifted upwards a couple of billion to, say, £10.4 billion. There is no certainty that the annual strike will be over in April when the new financial year starts, and even if it were costs will continue into next year. Coal stocks will have to be rebuilt for a start.

Now the Chancellor can and surely will make adjustments to the personal tax system, using money from the extension of VAT and

from closing some fiscal loopholes (for example in pension funds) to reduce income tax. That transfer can be engineered in such a way as it will pay for itself.

But simply to get back to an acceptable PSBR of say £7 billion will need some creative accounting. We got some of that last year with VAT payments. But this was just one example of a long tradition of wheezes, which go back to Healey days.

As Joel Barnett charts in this excellent book inside the Treasury, there were big wheezes, like getting the clearing banks to take over more export credit, and the one nicknamed "Leverettes" by the mandarins. (The chapter, by the way, is called Fiddling the Figures).

One obvious candidate will

be a yet faster rate of privatisation, though this is less likely with practical problems, most of which relate to the saleability of the remaining assets. But that is perhaps the best area to look.

There is the stake in BP, which cannot be sold until September and where the Government has always been assumed to want to retain 25 per cent. Does the creation of the golden share for British Aerospace point to a mechanism where the Government could keep a blocking position in BP, and still be able to sell off its entire shareholding?

Could other public utilities not yet on the timetable be added? Probably not in time for the next financial year, but if Telecom is perceived as a management success under the private sector

wing, that clears the way for many other utilities.

But these would all be well-tried wheezes, merely an extension of an established policy and one which could be presented as being done for reasons of managerial logic and investor democracy. And even the most dramatic sell-off of the National Coal Board, presumably broken up into bite-sized chunks, is not going to meet a very substantial increase in target for sell-offs. The present target is £2.5 billion, and sales already announced (like more tranches of BT and British Aerospace) still leave the Treasury short.

Perhaps the most likely area of further wheezes will be to find ways of advancing other tax payments. For example, at the moment there is little incentive to pay the tax early. They are charged in

interest if they pay it late. Why not reduce the rate of interest paid a few months early, not by some complex system of buying tax certificates, but simply by allowing a straight deduction?

That is one tiny notion which probably will not be used. That is not the point. The point is that the Government must hunt for ways of collaring tax earlier, just as it did with VAT.

Should companies not have even greater incentives to pay their tax early? Is not the whole notion of a company's tax position in the first months of the calendar year absurd? The way the tax take is, so to speak, "backed and loaded" towards the end of the financial year, is a money supply device, which is a nuisance anyway. But it makes no logical sense either.

## Oil production falls below agreed 16mbd

## Opec output cut puts pressure on prices

By John Hooper, Energy Correspondent

The combined output of Opec's member states has for the first time fallen below the production ceiling of 16 million barrels per day which the organisation set for itself last October.

The outbreak comes at a time of high demand brought about by the cold weather which swept through Western Europe and is now affecting North America. Together, these two factors could well lead to a further increase in prices on the free or "spot" market over the next few weeks.

Estimates of the level of Opec's production vary widely. The New York-based Petroleum Intelligence Weekly yesterday calculated that it was in the region of 15.5-15.9 million barrels a day. The Middle East Economic Survey, published in Moscow, put it at only 14 million barrels per day. But neither of these respected trade papers believed that the limit was now being breached, as it has been ever since it was introduced.

The International Energy Agency, which represents the oil-consuming nations, has estimated that the non-Communist world will need an average of 19.5 million barrels per day of Opec oil this quarter.

Even if a wide gap has opened up between supply and demand — and it would take a week or so for the effects to be felt on the open market — the oil companies could bridge it for a while by running down

their stocks. However, their reserves have already been depleted by de-stocking at the end of last year, and they are now being forced down the price of oil they lug for their refineries.

There comes a point at which the companies are reluctant to dig into their reserves any further and everything suggests that that point is fast approaching, although a let up in the cold weather over America would probably avert a surge in spot prices.

Opec's overall output has been kept down primarily because of the restraint shown by Saudi Arabia which, as the organisation's swing producer, is committed to absorbing the overproduction of other members, and drastic cuts by Iran. The Middle East Economic Survey reckoned that Iran's output was running at about half its capacity — verdict endorsed by analysts in London.

The Iranians are apparently trying to ensure that when Opec oil ministers meet next week in Geneva they cut the organisation's "marker" price — Saudi Light — by the smallest possible margin. Most of their own oil is of a similar grade to Saudi Light and any cut in the price would affect them severely. They desperately need revenue to finance their war with Iraq and yet they are already being forced to discount in order to compensate customers for the extra insurance charges they have to pay on tankers loading

up at Iran's Kharg Island terminal.

But even though prices may harden in the short term, long term considerations — and in particular the steady growth of non-Opec output — favour a hefty cut in the price of the "marker." A 50 cent reduction from the present level of \$29 a barrel, such as has been rumoured for several weeks, would not impress the market where — in spite of the weather — crudes of most kinds are still trading at well below official prices.

A related problem is that the official prices of the various sorts of crude now bear little relationship to their real values. Last month, in an attempt to bring their price structure more into line with reality, Opec's oil ministers agreed, as a temporary measure, to raise the prices of heavy and medium crudes by 25 cents a barrel and reduce that of extra lights by 25 cents.

A committee of officials set up to study the problem in advance of next week's meeting yesterday ended two days of talks in Riyadh. The Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Yamani, who pointed to news of a further cut in the price of Saudi Light, said afterwards that they had made "remarkable" progress towards agreement.

But there were indications that the meetings, which were also attended by the Nigerian oil minister, Professor Tam David-West, had been stormy. One source described them as "difficult" but "amicable."

## Brothers buy into Union Carbide

From Alex Brummer in Washington

IN A MOVE which should help shore up confidence in the battered fortunes of Union Carbide, it has been disclosed that the Bass brothers of Texas have acquired a 5.4 per cent stake in the company for nearly \$150 million.

The Bass brothers' acquisition suggests that the group of investors they lead believes there will be life for Union Carbide after it has settled the thousands of claims which have arisen from the Bhopal chemical disaster.

Union Carbide lawyers met in New York last Friday with India's attorney-general, Mr K. Parasram, who is in the US to discuss the possibility of making certain Bhopal claims in the American courts.

The Bass brothers are among America's richest families, and recently collected hundreds of millions of dollars in profit when they sold their "investment" stake in the oil giant Texaco to the company. More recently they have been active investors and participants in the Disney Corporation, which has come under siege from financier Mr Saul Steinberg.

As heirs to the Texas oil-cattling fortune of the legendary Sid Richardson, whose proteges included President Lyndon Johnson, the Bass brothers are prodigious investors and traders in shares. They have often put their money into seemingly vulnerable companies, seeing profit opportunities in high-risk situations.

Their investments tend largely to be for trading purposes rather than for building a business, empire with industrial logic, although as the developers of Fort Worth in Texas they have shown staying power in the town which is the base for their investment operations across the nation.

The Bass brothers purchased their 3.9 million shares in Union Carbide in the period since December 11. The shares were bought at prices of \$34.06 to \$38.55 at a total cost of between \$121.3 million to \$148.6 million. In its statement to the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Bass-led investment group said it "was pleased to acquire the investment purposes."

The brothers' purchases began shortly after the chairman of Union Carbide returned from Bhopal, where he had been briefly arrested, and pronounced that the disaster — which resulted in the loss of more than 2,000 lives — would not have a material effect on the group's finances. In the interim period the company's share had fallen sharply from above \$50 a share.

Not surprisingly, Union Carbide welcomed the Bass brothers' decision to buy a stake, a move which almost certainly kept the share price up at a time when it would otherwise have dipped further. A spokesman said it "was pleased that sophisticated investors recognised the investment value of its stock."

## Bunzl £55m cash call for expansion

By Geoffrey Gibbs

The fast-growing pulp and paper merchanting and distribution group Bunzl is laying the ground for a further round of takeover expansion by asking shareholders to inject almost £55 million of fresh capital into the business.

Bunzl is raising the new money by offering shareholders one new share at 370p for every four shares they own already — a discount of 17 per cent on yesterday's opening stock market price.

The cash call — the first made since Bunzl went public in 1957 — was well received in the City where Bunzl shares shot up 35p to 485p in response to news of a further strong rise in profits and a 96 per cent increase in the dividend. Shareholders are promised a final dividend of £2.5 a share on the enlarged share capital.

Following a 53 per cent rise in first half profits the Bunzl directors estimate that the group ended 1984 with a pre-tax surplus of not less than £27 million — an increase of at least 85 per cent on the previous year.

The estimated profit was reached after taking account of a £750,000 provision arising from the impact of the decline in sterling on forward dollar contracts.

"Expansion in the year was principally the result of organic growth, with all operating divisions contributing towards an accelerated growth in trading profits," the directors commented yesterday.

"Expansion in the year was principally the result of organic growth, with all operating divisions contributing towards an accelerated growth in trading profits," the directors commented yesterday.

"Expansion in the year was principally the result of organic growth, with all operating divisions contributing towards an accelerated growth in trading profits," the directors commented yesterday.

A TWO-MAN British company, with only £500,000 being launched an industrial robot, built in a suburban living room, which they claim fits the bill for a machine that no one else has fitted.

Their claim was supported later by a leading roboticist, yet the new company is geared to making only half a dozen a year, but is almost certainly has no plans to look outside Britain for at least the next six to nine months.

The new robot, called Polar, can be programmed for a variety of tasks but is aimed particularly at applying the new super-glues to industrial components in ce-

ramics, plastics and metals.

The crucial point is that it costs £10,000, compared with the £25,000 upwards of traditional robots now being used for such work.

Professor Keith Rathmell of the British Robot Association, said that this kind of development was at the heart of today's robotics. But such small, cheap, specialised machines had to justify their lower cost by high-volume sales. The association's research, he said, provided basic backing for the firm's claim in this particular use.

And it is a rapidly growing market. Surveys have shown that the traditional methods of joining in a variety of tasks but is aimed particularly at applying the new super-glues to industrial components in ce-

ramics, plastics and metals.

The crucial point is that it costs £10,000, compared with the £25,000 upwards of traditional robots now being used for such work.

Professor Keith Rathmell of the British Robot Association, said that this kind of development was at the heart of today's robotics. But such small, cheap, specialised machines had to justify their lower cost by high-volume sales. The association's research, he said, provided basic backing for the firm's claim in this particular use.

And it is a rapidly growing market. Surveys have shown that the traditional methods of joining in a variety of tasks but is aimed particularly at applying the new super-glues to industrial components in ce-

ramics, plastics and metals.

The crucial point is that it costs £10,000, compared with the £25,000 upwards of traditional robots now being used for such work.

Professor Keith Rathmell of the British Robot Association, said that this kind of development was at the heart of today's robotics. But such small, cheap, specialised machines had to justify their lower cost by high-volume sales. The association's research, he said, provided basic backing for the firm's claim in this particular use.

And it is a rapidly growing market. Surveys have shown that the traditional methods of joining in a variety of tasks but is aimed particularly at applying the new super-glues to industrial components in ce-

ramics, plastics and metals.

The crucial point is that it costs £10,000, compared with the £25,000 upwards of traditional robots now being used for such work.

Professor Keith Rathmell of the British Robot Association, said that this kind of development was at the heart of today's robotics. But such small, cheap, specialised machines had to justify their lower cost by high-volume sales. The association's research, he said, provided basic backing for the firm's claim in this particular use.

And it is a rapidly growing market. Surveys have shown that the traditional methods of joining in a variety of tasks but is aimed particularly at applying the new super-glues to industrial components in ce-

## Pointers change their direction

By Christopher Huhne, Economics Editor

The Central Statistical Office admitted yesterday, much to its officials' evident embarrassment, that there was now no clear evidence of a renewed recession early this year, as it had previously suggested.

Its leading indicators, the collection of economic indices which are supposed to predict turning points in the economy rose further at the end of last year, in one case reversing the declines which set in from early 1984.

The longer leading index, which adds together such figures as changes in interest rates and the stock market with changes in business optimism from CBI questionnaires, is meant to predict turning points a year ahead.

It rose by 1.8 per cent in

December to a new peak of 109.5 (1980=100), completely wiping out the downturn from March to July 1984 which was the main reason for the CSO's previously pointing to a 1985 recession.

The shorter leading index, which adds together consumer credit, car registrations, the change in new orders reported by the CBI and so forth, is meant to indicate turning points about six months in advance.

However, the shorter leading index turned down two months before the longer leading index when it should have followed by a rise.

The CSO has recently pointed out that the inconsistency between the two indicators makes the timing of the next cyclical peak uncertain, but it has now gone further and admitted that there is clear evidence of a 1985 turning point.

This is in line with the Government and most independent economic forecasters, who do not rely on the CSO's leading indicators. Though there is a debate about whether this year's recovery will be higher or lower than last year's, there is large agreement that the recovery of output will continue but at too slow a pace to reduce unemployment.

It is clear that the present upturn, though weak and from a very low base, is set to last. The recovery has continued for 44 months since the official trough in May 1981, compared to 45 months for the recovery until 1979.

The rise of output, and some less welcome signs of recession spurred by companies deciding to meet their demand from their stocks by goods rather than from new put—a traditional source of business cycles instability—there has been little build-up of stocks during the recovery.

This is not the first time that contradictory readings given by the leading indicators have misled the longer leading index showed a marked downswing throughout 1982 but the economy went on growing until 1979.

A spokesman admitted yesterday that it seemed that the leading indicators were giving a false signal but that the statisticians could not be certain. The plan was to continue publishing the leading indicators.

## Sterling ahead in edgy market

By our City Staff

Sterling rose slightly yesterday on foreign exchange markets made nervous by the possibility of central bank intervention. Reports that the US Federal Reserve had sold dollars late on Friday to drive down their value were unconfirmed but served to make dealers cautious about taking speculative positions. The New York market was also closed, which led to slack trading.

Sterling rose 0.31 cents to \$1.253 and it gained slightly against the German mark and the French franc. But its average value on the Base of Europe index closed unchanged at 71.3 per cent of its 1975 value.

The mark, the Swiss franc and the French franc all rose against the dollar. Although there is still uncertainty about

whether the big five industrial nations will aggressively pursue their new policy of intervention against the dollar, the markets are likely to remain nervous until there is more evidence. They are also waiting for the US's GNP figures for the United States, which will indicate whether economic growth rates justify lower interest rates.

Shares just managed to stay above the 1,000 level on the FT 30 index, the second day on which it has closed above this level. The index closed 0.5 down at 1009.9, with help from Glaxo, which rose 45p to £12.25 because of good news about its anti-ulcer drug, Zantac.

The stock market has also been cheered by the apparent success of the government move to stabilise the pound with higher interest rates.

According to Mr David Kern,

chief economist of NatWest,

base lending rates should fall to 10 per cent by the end of this year. He also says in his latest economic forecast that the pound's value against the dollar should edge up to about 1.25 by the end of the year though it will drop against the mark from DM3.56 to DM3.40. But he adds: "In the current unsettled circumstances one cannot exclude the possibility that sterling will fall further, triggering additional increases in interest rates."

However, given the market's psychology, it seems likely that the stronger and clearer the Government's determination to permit necessary rises in interest rates, the better the prospects that the pound will be kept to a minimum.

Oil prices were expected to remain weak and a drop of three to four dollars a barrel was possible.

## Euro Ferries cuts former P &amp; O jobs

By Geoffrey Gibbs

More than 100 former P & O employees are to lose their jobs at Southampton following the recent takeover of the company's cross-Channel ferry operations by European Ferries.

The Townsend Thoresen company said yesterday that it was to cut employment to only 21 of the 136 shore-based staff at Southampton and had issued redundancy notices to the remaining 115 employees.

A spokesman said the redundancies were necessary because the jobs, mainly in reservations and catering, were duplicated elsewhere within the European Ferries organisation. Further job losses are anticipated in Dover and Portsmouth.

European Ferries acquired the five-strong P & O ferries fleet together with its 1,100

staff in a £12.5 million deal earlier this month. The acquisition has enabled the group to reduce the number of former Sealink UK—as the largest cross-Channel ferry operator.

The enlarged Euro Ferries operation intends to run more than 6,000 extra sailings this year, to use an anticipated boom in motorist holidays to the Continent. But it is looking for further redundancies within the former P & O operation.

The group has decided it will require only two ships on the Dover-Boulogne route, compared with the three previously operated by P & O, and it seems as though 200 of 710 sea-going and shore-based jobs on the route will be axed.

Decisions are meanwhile continuing over marine levels on the two former P & O ships operating on the Portsmouth-Le Havre and Portsmouth-Cherbourg routes.

## Renault chief resigns

By David Simpson, Business Correspondent

The chairman of the French state-owned car manufacturer, Renault, the largest industrial employer in the country, is to resign immediately on the back of record losses in 1984.

It was announced yesterday that Mr Bernard Hanon, whose contract was renewed only six months ago, will leave Renault today. The group is expected to announce losses for 1984 of nine billion French francs (£825 million) very shortly, compared with a deficit in 1983 of 1.58 billion francs (£143 million).

Mr Hanon, who has so far failed to reduce Renault's 92,000 workforce, will be replaced by Mr Georges Besse, the chairman of the state-controlled metals group, Pechiney, who is seen as possessing a more determined attitude towards labour problems.

Attempts by Renault last year to impose a plan which would have led to the workforce being cut by almost 10 per cent provoked a series of strikes which further damaged the group's earnings. In December, Mr Hanon announced that the group would not proceed with a scheme to reduce its employment level by 8,500 jobs.

Last year, the French car industry as a whole was badly affected by a collapse in domestic sales which fell by 13 per cent from 1983's level but Renault suffered to an even greater extent than its leading competitors.

Its sales slumped by 23.1 per cent, almost double the national average and more than twice the decline experienced by the other leading domestic manufacturers, Peugeot.

Over the past two Renault's share of the French new car market has fallen from 40 per cent to 31 per cent.

Importers' share of the French market dipped by only 4.4 per cent last year. The fall in sales in the market overall stemmed from the tough austerity and anti-inflation measures.

But the scale of Renault's own losses are imperilling France's economic plans. The group's anticipated 1984 losses alone equal one-third of the total sum the Government is prepared to put up for capital investment by all state-owned firms during the current year.

## Midland's buyout of Crocker signed

Midland Bank's long-awaited deal to buy out the minority shareholders in Crocker National of California has now been signed, the bank announced yesterday. It will take Midland's holding from 57 per cent to 100 per cent. Shareholders in both companies have to approve the deal before it becomes final, and meetings are expected to take place towards the end of April.

The buyout was announced last summer, but the terms were revised upwards in the autumn on the insistence of minority shareholders who were to be cut back again by Midland when Crocker announced

huge fourth-quarter write-offs and losses.

The deal also depends on settlement of litigation by discontented Crocker shareholders, although the force of these actions may be diminished by the scale of Crocker's new losses.

Discontented shareholders will get \$27 in face value of a new Crocker adjustable rate preferred stock for every ordinary share they currently own. Midland is also injecting new capital into Crocker.

Meanwhile, Midland is still working on disposals of other interests, including a stake in the finance group Investors in Industry.

Mr John Silkin, the Labour MP for Deptford who is fighting a reselection battle was yesterday involved in the complicated process of bowing out of a proposed £300 million property deal that turned sour, involving Wembley Stadium.

Mr Silkin was a member of a consortium formed 14 months ago that planned to raise development funds against

titling members to a 51.6 per cent stake in Wembley, alongside the former outright owners, the BET group.

But it had difficulty raising funds, so the London Leisure and Arts Centre Company, which dominates the majority 51.6 per cent holding, looked for new backers. The gap was filled, despite the opposition of a rival non-Silkin camp, by Mr Abdul Shamji, a Ugandan hotelier.

## BTR bid attacked by banks

By Margaret Pagnon

The lead banks overseeing the consortium of 53 banks and other financial institutions that are bidding for the BTR bid, attacked the terms of the £200 million bid from BTR as unacceptable.

National Westminster, one of the lead banks, said BTR's offer was "categorically" not supported by the banks' depositors. To the contrary, its spokesman said that the terms for the banks outlined by BTR on Friday "will not be acceptable to the banks."

Barclays lent its weight to the statement but said it had nothing further to add. It agreed with the banks' offer terms — which values Dunlop shares at 20p cash — they did not criticise BTR's surprise intervention. With shares in Dunlop unchanged yesterday at 36p it is widely believed that the bid must be opposed to higher offer terms from BTR.

One of the conditions of BTR's offer is that the banks convert £100 million of their loans to Dunlop into BTR preference shares and that they continue to provide borrowing facilities of £320 million.

Under the reconstruction package proposed by Dunlop's chairman, Sir Michael Edwards, the 53 banks would end up controlling some 80 per cent of the group's equity by converting part of their debts. The lead banks — the big four clearers — would own some 10 per cent of this and it is likely they would prefer to take the risk of paper in BTR than Dunlop.

Dunlop is expected to fire its opening salvo in its fight for independence, with a letter to shareholders due day this week.

BTR's merchant bank advisers, Morgan Grenfell, had no immediate comment to make on the banks' statement.

BTR's merchant bank advisers, Morgan Grenfell, had no immediate comment to make on the banks' statement.

BTR's merchant bank advisers, Morgan Grenfell, had no immediate comment to make on the banks' statement.

BTR's merchant bank advisers, Morgan Grenfell, had no immediate comment to make on the banks' statement.

BTR's merchant bank advisers, Morgan Grenfell, had no immediate comment to make on the banks' statement.

BTR's merchant bank advisers, Morgan Grenfell, had no immediate comment to make on the banks' statement.

BTR's merchant bank advisers, Morgan Grenfell, had no immediate comment to make on the banks' statement.

BTR's merchant bank advisers, Morgan Grenfell, had no immediate comment to make on the banks' statement.

BTR's merchant bank advisers, Morgan Grenfell, had no immediate comment to make on the banks' statement.

BTR's merchant bank advisers, Morgan Grenfell, had no immediate comment to make on the banks' statement.

BTR's merchant bank advisers, Morgan Grenfell, had no immediate comment to make on the banks' statement.



FINANCIAL GUARDIAN

How the superstars won City support

Peter Rodgers, Margareta Pagano and Hamish McRae chart the rise in popularity of the British conglomerate



Conglomerate kings: Hanson, Green, Sterling and (below) Brookes

How they perform. Figures in £ millions

	Market capitalisation	Latest full year	Pre-tax profits	Brokers forecast
BAT	5,179.0	11,846	879	1,225
BTR	3,621.1	1,970	206	270**
Hanson	2,288.5	2,382.3	189	230
Heron	—	687.7	25.8	—
Imps	1,520.1	2,356	195.3	—
Lorho	437.4	2,356	113.2	—
P & O	863.7	1,509	73.1	94
Sterling	—	1,613	113.2	133
Trafalgar	1,096	—	—	—

\* Assuming merger goes through

\*\* BTR forecast

BTR is poised to make another great leap in size by taking over Dunlop. Hanson Trust is ready to gobble Powell Duffryn. The P & O/Sterling merger is about to be consummated.

Quite suddenly it seems to be the reborn age of the conglomerate, that ugly word used to describe giant companies whose activities do not easily fall into any one sphere of activity.

If the word is ugly, so are its connotations. If you look back to the great names of the 1970s, when the conglomerate trend was most evident in the United States, you will find that few are now successful, that some have disappeared, and even the "brand leader," the mighty ITT, is now breaking itself up.

We are seeing in our new British conglomerates (a term they would hate) a set of rather different companies. What they have in common, with a couple of exceptions, is that they are managerially-driven. That is, they are perceived by the stock market to have the quality of a superstar management.

This makes it possible for them to grow very rapidly by using the support of their banks, and their own power, to take over sleepy or un-lucky companies which can be made by better management to produce significantly better results.

In character, the new British conglomerates vary tremendously. Several are run by people who are on the verge of becoming household names because of their constant takeover activity.

Hanson Trust, run by Lord Hanson, and its US offshoot Hanson Industries, run by the more flamboyant Sir Gordon White, have turned what was once the rump of a nationalised bus company into a powerful, multi-conglomerate of the bunch.

Yet it is very different from the asset stripping predators of the 1960s and 1970s. After the initial shock treatment, a bid, a management buy-out, a restructuring of a target company, the conglomerate tends to stay with its acquisitions and build them back up again.

British Ever Ready, the company that had been taken over by Hanson in 1981 but lost

year raised its profits 50 per cent to £32 million.

Lord Hanson appears to have found the recipe for combining stock market acumen and wheeler dealing — he recently hired a senior corporate finance executive from Schroders, the merchant bank, with a genuine ability to motivate and run a good management team, which marks him out from the pure deal makers of a decade ago. But like the dismal record of the giant since its inspiration, Harold Gennet, stepped down in 1978, there is a question mark over the future of a company like Hanson Trust if Lord Hanson ever makes a serious mistake, or leaves.

Many in the City would name Sir Owen Green at BTR as the nearest equivalent to Lord Hanson, because of his aggressive pursuit of profitable growth. Sir Owen himself dismisses the conglomerate tag on the grounds that most of his products are linked, by market or technology.

But although many of its products are rooted in manufacturing, BTR's expansion has been very rapid, taking it increasingly into new markets where often there has been no burning industrial logic.

For example, in 1983 it acquired another conglomerate, the Tilling, while not dangerously unsuccessful, was regarded in the City as sleepy. By backing BTR rather than the Tilling conglomerate, City institutions made it clear that only the best management skills at the top does a conglomerate or industrial holding company deserve to survive.

Dunlop would bring BTR another set of new consumers, while the Tilling could dovetail with some of the Tilling consumer parts while there is synergy from the rubber interests.

Profit is BTR's driving force and an end in itself. BTR's success has been to take maximum profit from the businesses it has taken over through a highly decentralised management philosophy which has given management a large degree of autonomy. Indeed, if BTR fits into the conglomerate mould, it is because it is managerially driven.

Rather like Hanson Trust,

stock market so enthusiastic about the new breed of conglomerates, with notable exceptions such as Imps and before Green arrived — Thomas Tilling? In the US, conglomerates now have a bad name, and the fashions of the 1960s and 1970s, like Texaco-Vought, Litton, Textron, ITT and the rest are regarded as has-beens.

Some were built up on paper mountains and ran into trouble when recession arrived. Others, notably ITT, developed elaborate and almost mystical management styles which were enshrined in Fortune magazine, but became so complex that it could not cope. By the time Harold Gennet retired from ITT at the end of the 1970s, the company was overdue for a retrenchment.

Britain has had its share of paper mountains, such as the notorious Slater Walker over a decade ago. Are the new conglomerates more durable?

Their rapid recent growth has been helped enormously by the rise in the stock market. A big premium is built into the shares of Hanson and BTR because of the City's faith in the abilities of management stars, which in itself is a weakness. Lose Lord Hanson from his company, and the City may wonder what it has left, with disastrous consequences for the ratings.

But there are substantial differences from the old breed of conglomerate because the new British version has grown up against a more measured background. They are to an important extent the result of enthusiastic backing by institutions and pension funds for any body with the ability to put their stamp on some of the inspiring companies which still abound in British industry.

Institutions rarely resort to direct action if they are unhappy with a company. Their moment comes when faced, for example, with the bid fight between Sir Patrick Meany of Thomas Tilling and Sir Owen Green of BTR. They chose the latter because they believed he is the better manager.

Will it stop if the stock market turns? The new super-managers could theoretically continue to enjoy the same premium over market prices as they do now, at a lower level. Their Achilles heels are not the level of the stock market so much as their reliance on small, tightly knit teams. City faith would evaporate if the teams were dispersed or if they had a major failure.

What has made the British

Rosemary Collins reports on the misuse of a skin ointment

A rash of complaints

CONSUMER COLUMN

A SIMPLE, frequently prescribed ointment for the commonest of the chronic childhood ailments is putting patients at risk of permanent disfigurement because it is widely misused.

The misuse arises both because many doctors prescribe it in over-large quantities or over too long a period of time, and because patients slap it on their skin too lavishly, believing no cream or ointment can be truly harmful.

The ointment is a steroid and the condition for which it is almost universally prescribed is eczema, which affects one in 20 of school age and under in Britain, and a smaller, but still significant number of adults.

Steroid creams and ointments are safe and valuable when properly used, although they do not treat the root causes of eczema and are not therefore a cure, the National Eczema Society points out. They do relieve the main symptom of the condition, which is an inflamed and itchy skin.

Their danger lies in their widespread misuse, according to the Society, which has now written to the major manufacturers of steroid creams and ointments begging for better, clearer labelling and some highly visible warning that such drugs are potentially damaging.

Prolonged or excessive use of such preparations leads to thinning of the skin, and a greater liability to infection. The National Eczema Society has put together a casebook of complaints from patients who have been disfigured permanently by steroid creams.

The only instructions ever given were to use twice a day in the morning and evening," one woman wrote. "I have continued to use this cream ever since as a make-up base and in the quantity that you would use a cold cream. I was never told to use it sparingly."

"Between the ages of 13 and 15 the doctor prescribed the cream, without informing me or my mother, of any risks," another wrote to the Society. "From that time I have suffered from stretch marks and the appearance of many blood vessels lying below the skin, which are, needless to say, unsightly."

"For over 20 years she has been prescribed one of these creams to use on her face and neck," a patient's mother said. "She wasn't told by her doctor what the results would be from using this ointment for a prolonged period. Her skin at the moment is in bad condition, the broken veins on her face and neck are almost impossible to conceal."

And so the complaints go on, all following the same theme. "Firstly, the cause is careless prescribing," says the National Eczema Society. "Doctors often hand out unnecessarily strong preparations in excessive amounts, sometimes without adequate examination or re-examination of the patient and without adequate guidance on their proper use or warnings of their side effects."

"The second cause is a similar failure by pharmaceutical companies to print adequate guidance and warnings on their packaging."

In recent years, an attempt by the Society to draw attention to the dangers of misuse of steroid creams and ointments has brought a new problem. Some patients, and particularly the parents of young children, have begun to refuse to use steroid creams at all, thereby losing valuable relief from their itchiness. This upsets the NEs almost as much as over-use.

"What we want is clear guidance and warnings on the packaging of these preparations, so that patients can get the maximum benefit from them, compatible with long-term health and well-being," the Society says. "We would also like the companies to include in their boxed tubes a leaflet setting out in plain language the proper use of these preparations and the consequences of improper use."

"Some steroid manufacturers have already begun a campaign to inform doctors about the proper use and dangers of the product," the Society adds, "and we feel it is time they extended this advice to patients too."

EDUCATION GUARDIAN

**HUMBERSIDE COLLEGE**

**SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING**

**HEAD OF DEPARTMENT**

**Grade VI**

**£17,397 — £19,170 per annum**

Required to head a major department teaching a range of courses including CNAH Honours degree programmes and supporting industry through an active research and consultancy programme.

Further particulars may be obtained from: Personnel Office, Humberside College of Higher Education, Cottingham Road, Hull HU6 7RT. Telephone (0482) 446506. Closing date 18th February, 1985.

**Temporary LII/Senior Lecturer Post (5 or 6 Terms) in Business and Management Studies**

Applications are invited for a temporary full-time post (5 or 6 Terms) in the Department of Business and Management Studies. The duties associated with this post are:

1. To contribute towards a team approach to the teaching of "Business Environment" in the B/TEC Higher Diploma and Certificate programmes.
2. To teach "organisational behaviour in business" primarily to management courses.

Candidates should possess a good honours degree in Economics or Behavioural Science and an appropriate professional qualification would be an advantage.

The appointment will be for a period of 5 or 6 terms commencing at 1st April 1985 or 1st September 1985 and terminating at 31st March, 1987.

THE CLOSING DATE FOR COMPLETED APPLICATION FORMS WILL BE FRIDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY 1985.

Application forms and further details of the post and the College are available from: The Assistant Director (Staffing), Crewe & Alsager College of Higher Education, Alsager ST7 2HL.

**Crewe & Alsager College of Higher Education**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS, JAPAN**

**CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH SCHOOLS PROJECT**

International Language Centres, on behalf of Suntory Cambridge School Limited and the British Council, are recruiting two teams of teachers for two year contracts in their Tokyo and Kyoto schools from April 1985.

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS**

Teachers of EFL with a minimum of three years' TEFL experience, a degree and the RSA Diploma, or an equivalent post-graduate qualification in TEFL, are invited to join the staff of this new and exciting EFL project in Japan.

A salary of 288,000 Yen per month, plus an annual bonus of 576,000 Yen with return airfares, housing and baggage allowances and medical cover is included.

For an application form and further details, please contact:

Personnel Department, International Language Centres, 9 Cavendish Square, London W1M 9DD. Telephone: 01-580 4351

**PAISLEY COLLEGE**

A Scottish Central Institution

**STUDENTS ASSOCIATION MANAGER**

A vacancy has arisen for the post of Students Association Manager which will be based in the Students Union building which is a quarter of a mile from the main college campus.

The Manager will be primarily responsible for:

- (1) the smooth running of a building providing catering, bars, discos and other entertainments and services for college students, and
- (2) the provision of administrative support for the Students Association and assisting the President of the Students Association with the implementation of the Association's policies.

The successful candidate will have experience of management at an equivalent level in an educational or commercial environment.

Salary scale: AP 34 £7,404-£9,383 (review pending)

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Personnel Officer, Paisley College of Technology, High Street, Paisley PA1 2SE. Telephone number 041-587 1241, extension 230.

**FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT & BUSINESS**

**Department of Accounting & Finance**

**HEAD OF DEPARTMENT (GRADE VI)**

Applications are invited for the above post.

The post involves responsibility for:

- (a) the academic development of the Honours degree and full-time Certificate in Accounting and Finance together with a wide range of professional courses including accountancy;
- (b) the operation, staff development, research and consultancy of a department which provides teaching of finance to a range of full-time and part-time courses throughout the Polytechnic;
- (c) developing and improving material with a sound knowledge of finance and have a proven record of research and/or consultancy.

Salary scale £17,397 — £19,170 p.a.

For further details and an application form, returnable by 11 February 1985, send a self-addressed envelope marked "HEAD" to the Secretary, Headmaster, Polytechnic, All Saints, Manchester M15 6PL.

**MANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC**

**ilea Inner London Education Authority**

**District Inspector for Mathematics**

**Salary Range £18,930 — £20,514 plus £1,347 London Weighting Allowance**

A vacancy exists for an Inspector of Mathematics of District Rank to be the deputy leader of the mathematics support team which is led by the Staff Inspector for Mathematics. This team is concerned with all aspects of mathematics in primary, secondary and special schools. Duties will be according to the strengths and experience of the successful candidate, but a willingness to take responsibility for the co-ordination of the primary activities of the mathematics support team would be especially welcome. The person appointed should have good academic qualifications, extensive teaching experience and a knowledge of recent developments in the subject.

Application forms and further details are available from the Education Department (EO/Estab.1b), Room 366, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose a SAE. Closing date for the return of completed application is 12 February 1985. Suitable for job sharing.

**ilea IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.**

**CROMPTON HOUSE C OF E (AIDED) SCHOOL**

Rochdale Road, Shaw, Oldham

**HEADTEACHER**

Applications are invited from widely experienced and well qualified teachers who must be communicative members of the Church of England for this post at this Group 10, 11-15 voluntary aided, mixed comprehensive school of about 725 pupils.

The post is available from 1st September 1985.

Application forms (with details (large S.A.E. please) from the Director of Education, Old Town Hall, Middleton Road, Chadderton, Oldham OL3 6PP to be returned to the Chairman of Governors, 725 Rochdale Road, Burnedge, Rochdale OL16 4QH by 15th February 1985.

**METROPOLITAN MUSIC CENTRE**

Westwood, Middleton Road, Oldham OL3 6BH

**MUSIC TEACHER — Scale 1**

Required for mid-February 1985, to teach the Violin in the Authority's Primary and Secondary Schools.

This post is temporary to the 31st August 1985.

Please apply by letter to the Director of the Music Centre, at the above address, including full cv and addresses of 2 referees as soon as possible.

**Oldham Metropolitan Borough**

Education Committee

**ADVISORY TEACHER FOR GIRLS' EDUCATION**

**Scale 4 — Required April 1985**

A suitably qualified and experienced teacher to promote curriculum development in the area of girls' education in line with the Authority's commitment to equal opportunities in education. The successful applicant will be expected to have a particular expertise in one academic area, and it will be an advantage to offer science or technology.

London Allowance: £1038.

Application forms/further particulars (S.A.E. please) available from the Director of Education to whom completed forms should be returned by 5th February 1985. Director of Education, Education Office, 379/383 High Street, Stratford E15 4RD.

**An Equal Opportunity Employer**

**LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM**

**TEACHERS ESL**

English as a second language teachers to teach in an intensive pre-university language program at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon.

Minimum qualifications: M.A. in TEFL or teaching Certificate in TEFL or Applied Linguistics plus a minimum of two years of teaching experience.

Job starts in January 1985.

Please forward applications and curriculum vitae with the necessary documents to:

Mr Hassan Salameh, 85/87 Jersey Street, London SW1Y 6JD. Tel: 01-439 3746.

**AWARDS FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDY IN HEALTH EDUCATION**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER**

**Health Education Council Fellowships**

Applications are invited from individuals working in the fields of medicine, nursing, health visiting, dentistry, pharmacy, social and community work, education and health education, who are interested in expanding their knowledge and skills related to the health education aspects of their work. The Fellowship being awarded would provide financial support and registration fees for those wishing to pursue the one-year full-time M.Sc. in Community Medicine (Health Education Option) Course. Candidates must satisfy University entrance requirements.

Details of these, course information and application forms (returnable by February 15) are available from:

Dr. L. Barle, Director, Unit for Health Education Studies, Department of Community Medicine, The University, Manchester M13 9PT.

**SELF HELP NEIGHBOURHOOD PROJECT**

65 Melton Road, Leicester LE4 6PN

Tel. 053 688331

**Require**

**Qualified and experienced full-time DETACHED YOUTH WORKER**

The applicant should have experience of Youth Work in a multi-racial setting. An Asian language and driving licence will be advantageous.

Application forms available from the above address.

Closing date for applications February 15, 1985.

**THE CANNING SCHOOL**

We run intensive courses in English and communication skills for foreign personal and professional people. We have centres in London, one in Bath and one in Milan) and we run tailored courses for companies all over Europe. We create our own teaching methods and materials. We are expanding and need people to join our teaching teams in Britain and Italy. We are looking for graduates aged between 25 and 40 with business, industrial or training experience. They should be good communicators and have the ability to animate small groups. Previous experience of teaching English as a foreign language is useful, but not essential.

Paid training begins on 4th March. The starting salary is £9,000 p.a. (London). Staff pension and profit sharing schemes.

**PLEASE RING 01-937 9223**



# Magic 1000 survives bout of profit-taking and trend stays firm

## THE MARKETS

Associated News 68up, up 35p;  
Fleet Holdings 282p, up 15p;  
Glaxo 1225p, up 45p; P &  
403p, down 15p; Lucas 284p,  
up 5p.

Turnover for Friday, Jan. 19,  
air 18, was: number of shares  
gains 25,279; value £437.51  
million.

● Frankfurt: Despite the  
trading dealers said the basic  
tone of the equities market  
remained solid. The  
characterized the day's weak-  
nesses as mild technical  
reaction to recent record  
highs. The Commerzbank index  
rose 1.5 points to a new pos-  
itive of 1,189.4.

# United buys US magazine group

# THE STOCK

---

**British Funds**

14 Oct 1996...	at 11
14 Oct 98-01...	11
14 Oct 1994...	02



## Tender touch

**In short . . .**

## In short . .

**Edited by  
Tony May**

higher at 313p, where Bu is believed to have holdings just below 5 per cent.

Newcomer Whitworth's Food Group made a sparkling debut at 131p, a premium over the placing price of 36p. The shares touched 140p in early trading. One particularly

Henerson's Administration to  
4p rise at 645p. Among d  
insurances Guardian Royal w  
a particularly weak spot af  
recent adverse mention, los  
15p at 685p. Elsewhere, Bri  
following investment deman  
rose 14p to 300p.

FT Ordinary Share Index  
down 0.5 at 1003.9. FT-SE 100  
Index up 1.1 at 1279.0. Pound  
\$1.1253; DM 3.56; Fr 10.9  
Gold: \$307.50. Account: J  
nary 14 to 25. FT All Share I  
dex up 1.69 at 616.65. Steril

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE

[illegible]

**EDU**

**TEFL**

**EFL STAFF**  
required  
0187-691111

**RECRUITMENT SERVICES**  
0800 707070

**HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTIAL EFL POST**

**QUALIFIED EFL TEACHERS REQUIRED**

**TEMPORARY TEFL TEACHERS FEBRUARY MARCH APRIL**

**LANGUAGE GRADUATES or qualified TEFL TEACHERS**

**PROFESSIONAL EFL TEACHER**

**SCHOOL OF ENGLISH**

**SUMMER COURSE**

**FELLOWSHIPS**

**University of London**

**LONDON FELLOWSHIP**

**Pewellian College, Cambridge**

**FELLOWSHIP IN ENGLISH**

**ADMINISTRATION UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**

**STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES**

**CHARTERS TAKERS**















## BBC-1

6.00 am Cee-fax AM. 6.30 Breakfast Time. 9.00 Pages from Cee-fax. 12.30 Play School. 10.50 Pages from Cee-fax. 12.30 pm News after Noon. 12.57 Regional News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One from the Lake District. 1.45 Bokey Cookey. 2.00 Can You Avoid Cancer? 2.25 Pages from Cee-fax. 3.45 Regional News (except London and Scotland). 3.50 Play School. 4.10 Dastardly and Muttley. 4.15 Jackanory. Simon and the Witch by Margaret Smart Barry. 4.30 Wildtrack. 4.55 John Craven's Newsround. 5.5 The Record Breakers. 5.30 Dr Kildare. 5.58 Weather.

6.00 NEWS: weather.

6.30 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.

6.55 TOM AND JERRY: Two Little Indians.

7.00 WILDLIFE ON ONE: New Father Thames. The return of the salmon was the first food news — but there have been other, less publicised changes to the ecology of our famous and once-dirty river, as this fish and bird's eye view shows. As the Thames has become less polluted, the shore bird population in London has increased; one of the biggest heronries in Europe has developed, and rare lilies have sprung up in the water meadows near Henley. David Attenborough tells the story of the conservation successes, and the continuing problems — like a dry hole in the ground in Gloucestershire. Cee-fax sub-titles.

7.25 THE CABLE CAR MURDER. Robert Hooks leads this above-par TV movie thriller, giving an interesting view of San Francisco, as black police inspector under pressure to crack the case of the cable car corpse, who turns out to have had influential connections. With Robert Wagner, Jeremy Slate, Carol Lynley, it was made in 1971.

9.00 NEWS: weather.

9.25 THE EXERCISE. By Tim Rose Price. A military training exercise which takes a disastrous turn is the theme of this drama set in the Welsh hills. Adrian Monahan, John Llewellyn, Christopher Wild and Ian Hart are the four Army Cadet Force lads, all teenagers from Liverpool, for whom the pretend enemy of the survival course suddenly becomes a terrifying reality. Director is Gareth Davies.

10.25 LOOSE ENDS. Tim Brooke-Taylor chairs the general knowledge quiz, for London and South-East viewers only; see below for regional variations.

10.55 LYNDA CARTER: Street Life. Re-run embarrassment with the former beauty queen and mascara-vendor who fancies herself as a song and dance artiste.

11.45 Weather: close.

Wales: 5.30 pm Interval. 5.35-5.58 Wales Today. 6.20-7.00 Dr Kildare. 10.25-10.58 A Love Affair with Life. Clough Williams Ellis 1885-1978.

Scotland: 10.25-10.58 pm Landscapes.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

England: 10.25-10.58 pm East Spectrum. London and the South-East. Midlands. North. North-West. Yorkshire. Wales. West. Video Magic.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.58 pm Spotlight.

## BBC-2

9.00 am Daytime on Two: Tele Journal. 9.45 Mathscore Two: 10.00 Look and Read: 10.35 Bazzil: 11.00 Watch: 11.15 History: The Middle Ages: 11.40 Job Bank: 12.00 Use Annee Chez Les Français: 12.30 pm Inside Japan: 1.00 Maths Help II: 1.15 Science Topics: 1.35 Let's See: 2.00 You and Me: 2.15 Near and Far: 2.40 Look and Read Again: 3.00 Pages from Cee-fax.

5.25 NEWS with sub-titles; weather.

5.30 WILLO THE WISP.

5.35 DEAR HEART. A reissued edition of the teenagers' magazine, with Nicky Croxford, Leni Harper and Co.

6.00 THE HIGH CHAPARRAL. The Wildon From Red Rock. She being the charming new neighbour coming between the brothers (Leif Erickson, Cameron Mitchell) in the latest old Western episode.

6.50 CARTOON TWO: Catuor.

6.55 OPEN TO QUESTION. Latest of the discussions. First shown on BBC Scotland gives the teenage audience a chance to question a trio of female athletes: javelin gold medalist Tessa Sanderson, former pentathlete Mary Peters, and Olympic runner Wendy Sly.

7.30 WHISTLE TEST. Susanne Smith reports on the increasing number of women working in the music industry, and talks to Alanah Currie of The Thompson Twins: live music comes from The Colourfield and The Big Sound Authority. Andy Kershaw, Mark Eilen introduce the rock slot.

8.30 FOOD AND DRINK. Why — apart from the fact that it's helping to take Pat's mind off that Roger — have the Archers recently gone in for organic farming? Chris Kelly and the team have the answers, and some advice too on best boys in whisky, with Burns Night in mind.

9.00 POT BLACK 88. Bill Werbenink of Canada meets Dennis Taylor of Northern Ireland in the latest one-frame knockout in the BBC-2 snooker tourney.

9.25 DOCTORS' DILEMMAS: A Test Of Loyalties. Should the company doctor let on to the employer that rising executive Brian, just off abroad to secure a large contract, has heart disease? Should he advise against the foreign trip with the symptoms so clearcut? Lawyer Ian Kennedy introduces another medical dilemma, based on fact, for a real health consultant to tackle.

10.10 MIKE HARDING. On the awfulness of growing up and other teenage problems, in another re-run show.

10.40 NEWSNIGHT.

11.30 Close.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

## ITV London

6.15 am Good Morning Britain. 9.25 News Headlines: Schools: 9.30 Insight: 9.47 Let's Go Maths: 9.59 Alive and Kicking: 10.17 A Place to Live: 10.37 The German Programme: 11.2 Let's Read: with Basil Brush: 11.15 My World: 11.32 Ways with Words: 11.49 Stop, Look, Listen: 12.0 Cockleshell Bay: 12.10 pm Rainbow: 12.30 The Sullivan: 1.0 News: 1.20 Thames News: 1.30 Jamaica Shore: Investigates: 2.30 Wildlife: 3.0 Vintage Quiz: 3.25 News Headlines: 3.30 The Young Doctors: 4.0 Cockleshell Bay: 4.15 The Moomins: 4.20 Behind the Bike Sheds: 4.45 CB TV: 5.15 Emmerdale Farm.

5.45 NEWS: weather.

5.45 NEWS: weather.

6.00 NEWS: weather.

6.20 HELM! with Viv Taylor Gee.

6.30 CROSSROADS.

6.55 REPORTING LONDON. Michael Bar-ratt with the region's magazine, including a report on cocaine usage.

7.30 NAME THAT TUNE. Lionel Blair with more money-spinning melo-drama.

8.00 UP THE ELEPHANT AND ROUND THE CASTLE. Friday 13th. Jim Davidson as the Cockney Jack the Lad, now a little confused as to why the government should want to send him on a retraining scheme, what he's having had no training to start with.

8.30 FRESH FIELDS. Something In The Oven. Another repeated episode of the hit sitcom, with the certain-age pair (Julia McKenzie, Anton Rodgers) bowled over by the news that they are to be grandparents. Oracle sub-titles.

9.00 THE BILL: The Sweet Smell Of Failure. Final episode of the East End police drama, with the Sun Hill coppers following their noses on the trail of a fake-scent dealer, and a pair of elderly housebreakers.

10.00 NEWS AT TEN: weather.

10.30 ALARMS AND EXCURSIONS. 100 years ago the British Government despatched a massive task force to bring relief to one of its outposts of the Empire — the besieged General Gordon in Khartoum. The rescue expedition had to travel up the Nile, and since the Nile steamers were all controlled by Thomas Cook and Son, it was the celebrated travel agent who actually organised the huge fleet of boats, the railway trucks, the supplies and the thousands of troops, making the event the first package-deal military operation in history. Last summer Max Hastings and a Central crew joined the commander's voyage which marked the centenary of that extraordinary Victorian adventure. Oracle sub-titles.

11.30 THE BREAD WINNER.

12.30 NIGHT THOUGHTS with Frank Field. M. Close-down.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.

Wales: 9.48-10.10 am Home Ground.







# Kinnock softens stand on council 'illegality'

**Manchester M60 2RR.**  
**Telephone: 061-832 7200.**

**Telephone Advertisement**  
**Sales:**  
**London: 01-430 1234**  
**Manchester: 061-832 7200**  
**Ext. 2161**

Printed and published by Cambridge  
University Press, Limited, at 32, Parliament  
Square, London, W1C 2DZ, and at the  
University Press, Manchester, M60 2RR, for and on behalf of  
the Cambridge and Manchester University  
Presses.

**Manchester M60 2RR.**  
**Telephone: 061-832 7200.**

**Telephone Advertisement**  
**Sales:**  
**London: 01-430 1234**  
**Manchester: 061-832 7200**  
**Ext. 2161**

Printed and published by Cambridge  
University Press, Limited, at 32, Parliament  
Square, London, W1C 2DZ, and at the  
University Press, Manchester, M60 2RR, for and on behalf of  
the Cambridge and Manchester University  
Presses.

of British time since  
would be postal history.  
The British mon-  
arch would be omitted from  
the now stamp, fr  
under  
The idea comes not  
from the craze  
but from contin-  
ent's own repre-  
sentation of the  
people's Europe  
set up last sum-  
mer.  
Mr David  
time